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1863	Proof	25.00
1863	With motto, proof	225.00
1864	Proof	25.00
1864	With motto, proof	225.00
1865	Proof	25.00
1865	With motto, proof	225.00
1866	Proof	25.00
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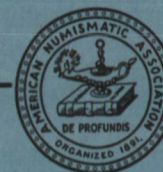
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The
NUMISMATIST

DECEMBER • 1948



National Bank Notes in the Early Years

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Book Reviews

General Secretary's Report

Notes and Queries

The President's Page

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Club Reports

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SIXTY-FIRST YEAR OF CONTINUOUS PUBLICATION

LOVE THEM OR LOSE THEM

By Gene DeNise

Fifty-six years ago the American Numismatic Association was organized with sixty-one qualified collectors. Today almost seventeen thousand persons have applied for membership. Somewhere along the way several thousand collectors have lost interest and have dropped beside the road. Given the right set of circumstances this could have happened to us who remain within the ranks. Within the last two years almost four thousand persons have joined the Association; it would be interesting to know how many of these are active collectors, and if not, what the reasons are.

A new collector reads in many books and catalogues that the best thing for a beginner to do is join a club. Or a friend may introduce him to a club. Here many new phases of collecting open up for him. Here he is supposed to find encouragement, and meet others with like interests. Here he is supposed to grow as he adds to his knowledge of history, geography, art, science, romance, techniques, and all other phases of human development as depicted on and by the coinages of the world. But here, also, he should be encouraged to *give* of his newly gained knowledge, because one gets more good out of any organization if he really participates. How many real, live, collectors do you know who can sit through four or five meetings without sharing an experience? Just so, the novice should be encouraged to participate so that he might gain enthusiasm and become alerted to searching for facts concerning his coins. A new collector becomes discouraged easily if he is not made cognizant of the fact that he *must learn about the specimens he has acquired*.

Now, concerning papers or talks at a coin club, there is the other extreme. Some collectors try to present all the coinages of an empire in one paper. How much better to confine the talk to one emperor or better yet, one famous or interesting piece, unless you know your audience can digest more. Would you not rather learn the history behind the Granby coppers, than gain a smattering of knowledge concerning the total Colonial coinage? The Granby coppers, after some *STUDY* could be done well by an amateur, the second grouping mentioned at best would test the resources of an old and experienced collector. The third type of paper which club members often have to endure is one which goes all around Robin Hood's Barn and looses itself in a mass of trivia which enlightens none. Chances are the writer won't be asked to do another soon, but chances are that some guest of the

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evening will decide it is not worth while to return. A little extra time getting some definite information about a coin or series or type may mean added members in your club, or more ardent coin collectors.

Now this leads to another great contributing factor in the loss of our new collectors. Unfortunately some of those who collect mint U. S. only, make too many derogatory remarks about collections of minor coins of the world. Have you ever seen grade school boys throw their shoulders back and grow an inch taller when you have praised their little collection of twenty or thirty rather bruised-looking coins from a dozen different countries? These are the boys, who, when they are older, are going to manage the affairs of the American Numismatic Association if properly encouraged and given the right leadership now. Like these youngsters, there are oldsters also who travel all over the whole world via their coins. If they are not ridiculed for so doing, it does not take long for them to become better conversationalists at any dinner table than the collector of U. S. only. *The Numismatist* of late has been giving more recognition to foreign issues, and tokens and medals, realizing that they have a distinct place in numismatics. So also must the senior members of our coin clubs allow time for discussion and display of such items, without depreciation. There are just so many (very few in some instances) United States coin of early mintages, so the new collector ten years from now will have to concentrate on contemporary coins, unless he owns Wall Street or an oil well.

And now another very important deterrent to the growth of a club, and the retention of new members. Cliques, "camps" jealousies, avarice — all very UN-adult! Show us a club that has never experienced a feeling of exultation when some of this childishness has been effaced. Heaven only knows why we should have to be reminded now and then that we are adults and should put away childish things. Long ago a great teacher of men had to remind his followers of this, and among those who listened to him were lawyers, teachers, carpenters, doctors, and men from all walks of life — perhaps some coin collectors! Nothing can wreck a club faster, or drive away new members sooner, than childish animosities allowed to reach the grudge stage. This kind of thing is not limited to women's clubs as is so often the notion. When men feed their grudges and refuse to cooperate or listen to reason, they do far greater damage than women because their influence generally reaches farther, and consequences therefore are more serious. A true coin collector becomes a well informed person with the passing of time, and endowed with good sense, is a most desirable asset to any group.

We all must — each of us and every one of us — make a concerted effort to gather these new collectors into our midst, and having gathered, nurture them to maturity with kindness and encouragement, with special attention to giving them full measure in every transaction; so that, as they themselves become conversant with values they will never feel that they were imposed upon by older collectors. There is not one of us but knows of some new collector who dropped out of sight because he did not get a "square deal" from some older collector or a dealer. Ours is a fraternal organization with bonds as strong as any in existence. Whether all the four thousand new members enrolled since 1946 will be with us in 1950 depends upon our adherence to the highest ideas in fraternity, knowledge and integrity. In fostering these ideals, we will insure the continued growth of the American Numismatic Association.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES IN THE EARLY YEARS

By WILLIAM H. DILLISTIN, Paterson, New Jersey

National bank notes for a period of about fifty years constituted an important part of the paper money in circulation in this country. This period covered the time from the passage of the original "National Currency Act" in 1863 until the establishment of the Federal Reserve System in 1914. The composition of these notes and the large number of issuing banks present among other things subject matter of interminable interest to the collector of paper money and others.

The act under which such notes were originally issued, enacted on February 25, 1863 (12 *Stat. L.*, 663), had for its substantial purpose the establishment of a national banking system in order to provide a steady market for, and to facilitate the sale of, United States bonds issued during the Civil War. It also aimed to secure for the country a sound bank currency to take the place of the more or less insecure State bank notes then in circulation. In order to appease the State bankers who at that time had a virtual monopoly with respect to circulating notes, the original act provided that State banks under certain conditions might issue (national bank) notes. A thorough revision of the original act was suggested by the Comptroller of the Currency in his report dated November 28, 1863, which resulted in its repeal and the enactment of the act of June 3, 1864 (13 *Stat. L.*, 100). The section permitting State banks (under the National Currency Act) to issue circulating notes was omitted in the revision and the records do not indicate that any State bank availed itself of this privilege during the fifteen months that such authority was a part of the statutes.

An attempt will be made to relate some of the conditions under which the first two series of national bank notes were printed and issued, and describe certain of their features. This discussion will be confined mainly to the first twenty years during which period three different series were placed in circulation. The first series is referred to in the official records as the "Original Series," while the second is officially known as the "Series of 1875." They will be described and discussed in considerable detail while but brief reference will be made to the third, which is known as the "Series of 1882." Some of the many interesting phases of these notes pertain to the preparation of the dies and plates, the several signature combinations of the Register of the Treasury and the Treasurer of the United States, Treasury seal, charter numbers, plate impressions, bank note company imprints, and the prefix letters and suffixes carried by the many different sets of serial numbers. In the absence of official records in some instances, certain of the following observations are mere conjecture while others are based on contemporary records and the examination of some of the relatively few such notes still extant. The statements made must not be considered conclusive in every instance as notes are probably in existence that indicate certain variations from some of the comments and observations made herein.

CHARTERS

All national banks doing business today enjoy the privilege of having in effect perpetual existence. Such was not the case under the

original national bank act. It provided that banks organized thereunder have succession for a period not exceeding twenty years from the passage of that act while the act of June, 1864 provided that banks organized thereunder have succession for twenty years from the date of their organization. In July, 1882 an act was passed which provided for the extension of the corporate existence of 307 banks whose charters under the original act were to expire in February, 1883. At the same time provision was made for the issue of a new series of notes (Series of 1882) by the banks whose charters were so extended (22 *Stat. L.*, 163).

DENOMINATIONS

The authorized denominations of national bank notes were subjected to several changes and limitations from time to time and there follows herewith a resume of the statutes pertaining to the denominations of such notes and the limitations placed on notes of the denomination of five dollars and less. This resume covers the entire period during which these notes were placed in circulation.

The original act provided for the issuance of notes of the denominations of five dollars, ten dollars, twenty dollars, fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars. In the act of June 1864 provision was made for notes of the denominations of one dollar, two dollars, and three dollars in addition to those previously authorized. That act also provided that not more than one-sixth part of the notes furnished to a bank were to be of a less denomination than five dollars; and a further provision that after specie payments were resumed, no bank could be furnished with notes of a less denomination than five dollars.

The Comptroller of the Currency in his report for the year 1901 (p. XIV) stated that the issue of notes of the denomination of one thousand dollars had been discontinued in 1884 and of the denomination of five hundred dollars in 1885. In his report for the year 1909 (p. 14) he referred to the various denominations of notes authorized and stated that, "Notes of each denomination . . . , with the exception of threes, have been issued," On January 14, 1875 an act was passed (18 *Stat. L.*, 296) providing for the resumption of specie payments on January 1, 1879. The Comptroller of the Currency stated in his report for the year 1879 (p. XXXII), in effect that as a result of the resumption of specie payments, "no notes of the denomination of one dollar and two dollars have been issued subsequent to January 1, 1879."

The act of March 14, 1900 (31 *Stat. L.*, 49) provided that no national banking association shall, after its passage, be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency, or to issue or reissue, or place in circulation more than one-third in amount of its circulating notes of the denomination of five dollars. This provision of law was repealed by the act of October 5, 1917.

The act of May 30, 1908 (35 *Stat. L.*, 551) provided for the organization of national currency associations and among other things authorized the issuance of national bank notes of the denominations of five dollars, ten dollars, twenty dollars, fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, one thousand dollars, and ten thousand dollars. This act made no reference to notes of the denominations of one dollar, two dollars, and three dollars; the issue of notes of the denominations

of less than five dollars having been prohibited since the resumption of specie payments on January 1, 1879. It will be noted that it added to the denominations previously authorized a note of the denomination of ten thousand dollars; the Comptroller of the Currency however, in his report for the year 1935 (p. 823) stated that notes of that denomination were never printed.

The act of December 23, 1913 (38 *Stat. L.*, 274) in part refers to the act of May 30, 1908 which was to expire by limitation on June 30, 1914, and provided that the expiration date be extended to June 30, 1915. This resulted in the authorized denominations of notes after June 30, 1915 being the same as those provided for in the act of June 1864, subject to the limitations expressed in that act, and the limitation provided in the act of March 14, 1900.

The act of October 5, 1917 (40 *Stat. L.*, 342) permitted any national bank in effect to place in circulation notes in the denominations of one dollar, two dollars, five dollars, ten dollars, twenty dollars, fifty dollars, and one hundred dollars and provided further that "no bank shall receive or have in circulation at any one time more than twenty-five thousand dollars in notes of the denominations of one dollar and two dollars." This act repealed that part of an act of March 14, 1900 which placed a limitation on the amount of five dollar notes that a bank might issue, and omitted authority to issue notes of the denominations of five hundred dollars and one thousand dollars.

The Comptroller of the Currency in his report for the year 1917 (p. 80) made the following statement: "With a view to assisting in relieving the scarcity in notes of the smaller denominations which exist in many sections of the country, the President, . . . , approved an act which authorizes the issuance by national banks of notes in the two denominations mentioned [one dollar and two dollars]" The Comptroller of the Currency in his report for the year 1918 (vol. 1, p. 124) with respect to this subject stated:

While the recent amendment to the law authorizes the issuance of national-bank notes of the denominations of \$1 and \$2, no 1's and 2's have been issued under that amendment, mainly because of the extraordinary demands on the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the engraving and printing of Government securities, etc., and the demand for notes of small denominations having been met largely by the issuance of 1's and 2's by the Federal reserve banks.

The act of March 3, 1919 (40 *Stat. L.*, 1315) provided for national bank notes of the following denominations: one dollar, two dollars, five dollars, ten dollars, twenty dollars, fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars. This was the last legislation with respect to denominations. It will be observed that under this act notes of the denominations of five hundred dollars and one thousand dollars were again authorized and apparently the limitation on the aggregate amount of notes of the denominations of one dollar and two dollars for any one bank was no longer effective. No notes of the two smallest denominations nor of the two largest denominations were ever issued under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1919.

The United States Government now prints but three types of paper currency, namely, Federal Reserve Notes, Silver Certificates, and United

States Notes. The paper currency in general circulation today includes all of the denominations referred to in the previous paragraph and in addition thereto we have Federal Reserve Notes of the denominations of \$5,000 and \$10,000.

THE FIRST NOTES — PROPOSALS FOR DESIGNS

Notwithstanding the fact that S. M. Clark, who subsequently became Chief of the First Division of the National Currency Bureau, had suggested to Secretary of the Treasury Chase that certain designs originally contemplated for use on the United States Currency, be used on the new national currency, the Secretary, soon after the passage of the original act, invited artists, engravers and others to submit designs for the new notes. The conditions under which proposals were to be submitted are found in the following official notice which was reprinted in *Thompson's Bank Note, and Commercial Reporter* for April 1863:

TO ARTISTS, ENGRAVERS AND OTHERS

DESIGNS FOR NATIONAL CURRENCY NOTES are hereby invited, of the denominations of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, to be issued under the Act of Congress authorizing a National Currency, approved February 25, 1863.

The designs must be national in their character: and none will be considered that have been used, in whole or in part, upon any currency, bond, certificate, or other representative of value, and completed bills must all be of the uniform size of seven inches by three inches.

Designs must be for both the obverse and reverse of the note, and be susceptible of receiving upon their obverse the following legend: "National Currency, secured by the Bonds of the United States, deposited with the Treasurer of the United States," as well as the signatures of the Treasurer of the United States and the Register of the Treasury, together with the promise to pay of the association issuing the notes, signed by the President and Cashier thereof, and their place of redemption.

The reverse must be susceptible of receiving the following legend: "This note is receivable at par in all parts of the United States in payment of taxes, excises, and all other dues to the United States, except for duties on imports; and also for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations, and associations, within the United States, except interest on public debt."

And, also, to have suitable tablets for imprinting the following synopsis of Sec. 57 and 58 of the Act authorizing a National Currency, approved February 25, 1863: "Every person making or engraving, or aiding to make or engrave, or passing or attempting to pass, any imitation or alteration of this note; and every person having in possession a plate or impression made in imitation of it, or any paper made, in imitation of that on which the note is printed, is, by the Act of Congress approved 25th February, 1863, guilty of felony, and subject to fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding fifteen years at hard labor, or both."

Designs will be received until the 28th day of March, 1863, and must in all cases be accompanied by models or illustrative drawings, and the Department reserves the right to reject any or all that may be offered. For such designs or parts of designs as may be accepted, suitable compensation will be paid, not exceeding in the aggregate two hundred dollars for each note; and the accepted designs will then become the exclusive property of the United States. The designs not accepted will be returned to the parties submitting them.

Proposals will also be received for furnishing dies in accordance with the designs; stating the cost of the completed dies, and the date at which

they can be furnished; the Secretary reserving the right to accept designs or parts of designs, and causing them to be engraved by other parties than those submitting the designs, if he deems it for the interest of the Government to do so. In all cases the dies, and all transfers or copies thereof, to be the exclusive property of the United States.

In the selection of designs, special attention will be given to security against counterfeiting, and against alterations, as well as to suitability for use as currency.

Proposals and designs must be enclosed in sealed envelopes, and directed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and plainly endorsed, "Designs and Proposals for National Currency," and will be opened on the 28th day of March, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M.

VIGNETTES

No attempt will be made to describe certain features of these notes as the details set forth in the preceding proposals for designs are deemed sufficient for that purpose. One distinguishing characteristic is that they bear on the left end of the back, a reproduction of the coat of arms of the State in which the issuing bank was domiciled. A description however of the principal vignettes, which illustrate in most cases some memorable event in the history of the United States, may be of interest.

\$1.00 In the center of the face is a vignette representing two females clasping right hands before an altar, and is designed to convey the idea of the Union re-established over the Altar of our Country, by the return of Peace and the aid of Heaven. The picture in the center of the back represents the Landing of the Pilgrims.

\$2.00 The vignette on the left end of the face of this note represents America, seated on a parapet, unfurling an American flag, surmounted by a wreath, a ship and buildings in the background, with thirteen stars in the firmament. The picture on the back represents Sir Walter Raleigh in 1585, exhibiting corn and tobacco to English lords.

\$5.00 The vignette on the left end of the face of this note represents the discovery of the new land in 1492, Columbus being the principal of a group of figures on the deck of the Caravel, while the vignette on the right end represents Columbus introducing America to Europe, Asia, and Africa. The picture on the back represents the Landing of Columbus in 1492.

\$10.00 The vignette on the left end of the face of this note represents Franklin with kite in hand experimenting with electricity in 1752. His assistant is seated on a rock near him with a Leyden jar in the foreground. The picture on the back represents De Soto Discovering the Mississippi in 1541.

\$20.00 On the left end of the face of this note is a vignette representing the Battle at Lexington in 1775, while the vignette on the right represents Genius of Liberty unfurling the American Flag, exciting the loyalty and enthusiasm of the workmen of the nation to the defense and preservation of the Union. The picture on the back represents the Baptism of Pocahontas.

\$50.00 The vignette on the left end of this note represents Washington Crossing the Delaware, while the vignette on the right represents a Soldier of the Revolution of 1776 on picket duty. He sees in a vision the future glory of this country, typified by the union of Liberty and Justice with Victory, represented by three female figures in mid-air with Victory crowning the whole. The picture on the back represents Departure of the Pilgrims from Delft Haven, Holland.

\$100.00 On the left end of the face of this note the vignette represents Commodore Perry leaving his flag-ship Lawrence at the Battle of Lake Erie. On the right end is a vignette, an Angel, with coronet, on which is "Liberty," a large star forms a brooch, clasping her drapery; her hands are extended towards Fasces planted on a rock, and entwined by wreaths and belts, the latter bearing "The" and "Union," at the right, "Maintain

It," in a burst of sunlight; the whole designed to represent the Genius of America invoking the aid of Heaven to maintain and preserve the Union. The picture on the back represents the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

\$500.00 On the left side of the face of this note is a vignette of a female crowned with stars, sitting upon a cannon, sword and anchor resting upon same, charts, compass, etc., in foreground, with ship and camp in background, with the bow of promise in the heavens and Eagle soaring overhead; and is designed to represent the Genius of the American Navy. On the right is a vignette representing the arrival of the Steamship *Sirius* in New York Harbor in 1838. The picture on the back represents the Surrender of General Burgoyne.

\$1,000.00 The vignette on the left side of the face of this note represents General Scott at the head of the army, entering the City of Mexico. A vignette of the United States Capitol building is at the right. The picture on the back represents Washington Resigning his Commission.

The foregoing descriptions of vignettes were found in a 35 page pamphlet published about 1871 by Laban Heath & Co., of Boston. It also contains descriptions of United States Treasury Notes (Greenbacks) and the "New Treasury Notes, Series of 1869."

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

From the date of the first issue of national bank notes in 1863, until July, 1875, the entire printing of such notes was done in New York City by the American Bank Note Company, the National Bank Note Company, and the Continental Bank Note Company, from plates engraved by them. They did all the work except what was termed the final process of authentication. This included the affixing of the Treasury seal and the Treasury number, both of which are described later. Each company with such exceptions as will hereinafter be noted, completed the three printings of the respective denominations prepared by them. The face of the note required but one printing, while the back required two printings, due to the fact that both green and black work appears on the backs of such notes.

In March, 1875 an act was passed (18 *Stat. L.*, 372) which required that the national bank notes be printed on distinctive paper similar to that used for printing United States notes and that they be executed with not less than three plate-printings. The Secretary of the Treasury was required to have executed one or two of such printings by such responsible and capable and experienced bank note companies as may contract for the work at the lowest cost to the Government. In September, 1875 the plates for the faces of the national bank notes were transferred from the bank note companies in New York to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington where the printing of all the faces was thereafter done. The affixing of the seal upon the notes by surface-printing, and the numbering and trimming continued at the Bureau in Washington. Many notes were observed bearing the imprint of a New York bank note company, and also in very small type the legend, "Printed at the Bureau, Engraving & Printing, Treasury Dept." At the time of the transfer of the face plates to Washington the plates for the two printings upon the backs, except the black backs of the five-dollar notes, were allowed to remain with the New York companies. The plates for the black backs of the five-dollar notes were, at the same time, transferred to the Columbian Bank Note Company in Wash-

ington. From these statements it appears that the green backs of the five-dollar notes were printed by the Continental Bank Note Company in New York, the black backs by the Columbian Bank Note Company in Washington, and the faces by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington.

In January, 1877, all the other back plates were removed to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, thus transferring to the Bureau the entire printing of the national bank notes, except the black backs upon the five dollar notes. On September 25, 1877 the Treasury Department opened bids for "one impression, by plate-printing, upon all United States legal-tender notes and the circulating-notes for national-banking associations," Seven private companies and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing submitted bids. The bid of the Bureau was lower than that of any of the private companies, and the Secretary of the Treasury in a communication addressed to the Bureau, stated that after reviewing the bids submitted, "I have concluded that it is my duty under the law to leave the whole of this work with your Bureau, at least for the present." Within a period of less than two years all of the printing of national bank notes was thereafter done in the Bureau. Practically all of the foregoing statements were based on a *Report on the Bureau of Engraving and Printing*, made by a Committee of Investigation appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury on June 10, 1877.

FIRST NOTES ISSUED

While facilities were available in the National Currency Bureau in Washington for printing the new national bank notes, the bank note companies located principally in New York City were anxious and desirous of undertaking this work in addition to the printing of United States currency and bonds then being done by them. Steps were later taken to let contracts for printing the national bank notes as evidenced by the following statement in the first report of the Comptroller of the Currency dated November 28, 1863, (p. 58):

The work of preparing the national circulation has been attended with unlooked for delays, but it is confidently expected, after the banks already organized are supplied, which will probably be accomplished within the next two months, that all associations will be furnished with notes within thirty days from the time bonds are deposited with the Treasurer. Contracts have been made with the Continental and American Bank Note Companies for engraving the plates for the five, ten, twenty, fifty, and one hundred dollar notes, and the printing of the fives and tens has been commenced. The delivery will soon follow, and the banks, and through the banks the people, will soon be put in possession of the much desired currency.

While the National Currency Act was passed in February, 1863, it was not until some four months later that The First National Bank of Philadelphia (charter No. 1) opened for business under its provisions. The Comptroller related in his report for the year 1873 that the first circulating notes were issued December 21, 1863. An interesting sidelight pertaining to the first issues of these notes is found in an article by Thomas F. Morris, entitled "Our First National Bank Notes," in *The Numismatist*, July, 1938, (p. 576). He quotes from the diary of Touro Robertson, an official of the Continental Bank Note Company. Robertson, under date of December 2, 1863, recorded this entry; "The

notes of the First National Bank of Washington will not be ready before the middle of next week and they will be the first notes given to the public." As of January 4, 1864, 139 national banks were in operation with circulating notes outstanding of only \$30,155. About one year later, on January 2, 1865, the number of banks had increased to 638 and the total notes in circulation amounted to \$66,769,375.

Comptroller of the Currency McCulloch in a letter dated June 16, 1864 to The Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank of Buffalo (New York), which had been chartered on June 2, 1864, stated in part with respect to circulating notes:

We hope to be able to send you 10's and 20's in four weeks and 5's in six weeks.

The Secretary, in whose hands is the direction for preparation of plates for ones, twos and threes has not yet ordered them prepared. It will probably be six months yet before these notes will be ready.

As previously stated no threes were ever issued and it will be noted later that more than nine months elapsed from the date of the Comptroller's letter before any ones and twos were placed in circulation.

PREPARATION OF PLATES

The art of engraving bank note plates was not new when national bank notes were authorized. Jacob Perkins, a versatile inventor and one of the illustrious men of his time, born in 1766 at Newburyport, Massachusetts, was probably best known for his invention of a stereotype steel plate for engraving bank notes. In 1806 he published a small pamphlet in which he described the case hardened steel dies invented by him from which his so-called permanent stereotype steel plates were made by means of circular steel rolls and the use of the transfer press.

The procedure followed in the preparation of plates for the first national bank notes issued in 1863, differed little from that developed about 60 years before by Perkins. While up to the present time many mechanical improvements have taken place in the methods used in printing our paper currency, including power-driven presses, nevertheless the general principles originated by Jacob Perkins are still followed. The Chief of the Bureau of Engraving in his report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875 said that: "The invention of the transfer process was an event of great importance to the art of engraving, changing all its conditions, and giving to that art a more practical and popular recognition." He said further that: "The first transfer press owned by the Bureau was built in Newark, New Jersey, and delivered to the Department in the spring of 1863."

From 1863 to 1875 practically all of the printing work on the national bank notes, as previously stated, was done by private companies in New York. In the preparation of the plates from which the final printing was made, several different steps appear to have been taken by those companies and from information gleaned from many sources the following were probably the more important:

1. Several different dies or bed-pieces were prepared. They were originally flat pieces of soft steel slightly larger than the note itself, upon which part of the work would be done by machine and some by skilled artists. This would include, among other things, the vignettes, portraits, imprint of the manufacturers, denominational counters, ornamental bor-

ders, statement as to how secured, and other necessary details. There may have been a separate die containing merely the names and titles of the Register of the Treasury and Treasurer of the United States in office at the time, and a separate die for each national bank containing the corporate title of the bank, its location, together with the date to appear on its notes. These dies with the various designs and details in the intaglio or cut-in impressions would be made artificially hard.

2. The next step would be to transfer the impressions from the several hardened steel dies to cylinders of soft steel referred to as steel rolls. This was done by means of a transfer press, similar to that devised by Perkins, in which the soft steel cylinder would be rolled back and forth over the die under great pressure. This operation transferred the engraving in reverse from the dies to the rolls, the portions incised on the die would then stand out in relief upon the roll.

3. At this point the impressions from several different steel rolls, after hardening, were probably grouped together and "laid down" on a lesser number of soft steel dies which would be hardened in somewhat the same manner as the original dies. From the appropriate die a master steel roll could be created for a particular denomination of note.

4. The master roll would be hardened and we would then have the depressed portions of the several dies appearing in relief on the roll. From this so-called master roll, as many impressions (perfect copies) as might be required could be reproduced on steel plates.

5. The final step in the preparation of the plate, assuming it was for a note of the denomination of five dollars, would be to lay down the impression four separate times on the soft steel printing plate from the master roll and the various rolls containing the name of the particular bank, city and state, and check letters. We would then have a four-subject plate from which a sheet of four notes of the denomination of five dollars each could be printed for a particular bank.

A detailed description of the methods used in the preparation of bank note plates is found in *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* for February, 1862. This article entitled "Making Money," presents an interesting account of the activities of the American Bank Note Company along somewhat the same lines as described above. At that time the American Bank Note Company, among other activities, printed notes for State banks. When a person wished such notes prepared, he was required to first show that the bank was legally established, and that he was authorized to procure its plates. The steel rolls were referred to as the types from which a portion of a bank note is "set up." It appears from the statements made that impressions from several different steel rolls were laid down on one plate in a manner similar to that previously described. The account relates further that the plate was then passed to the Letter Engraving Room where the name and location of the issuing bank was engraved on the plate by hand, together with other embellishments by several different artists which resulted in their combined efforts appearing on every note. The notes of such banks varied greatly in general appearance, whereas national bank notes of the same denomination and series are identical in general appearance.

BANK NOTE COMPANY IMPRINTS

Notes of the denominations of one dollar and two dollars were in most instances printed from a four-subject plate which provided for three one-dollar notes and one two-dollar note. We find upon examining many notes of these denominations that the one-dollar notes bear the imprint

of the American Bank Note Company while the two-dollar notes bear the imprint of the National Bank Note Company. The master die for a one-dollar note was probably laid down three times on the printing plate while the die for the two-dollar note was laid down but once. From the resulting plate a sheet of four notes would be printed, three of which would bear the imprint of the American Bank Note Company and one the imprint of the National Bank Note Company. Either one of these companies could have printed such a sheet of notes, and as a matter of fact any other company with suitable equipment could also have done the work. A statement that appears to indicate just which company did the printing is found in the testimony on October 10, 1867, of Fitch Edmunds, President of the National Bank Note Company before the Joint (Congressional) Committee on Retrenchment. In response to the question "Are you doing any printing for the government now?" he replied, "Yes, we print the national currency notes here, and all the legal tenders."

There was without doubt a close community of interests between the American Bank Note Company and the National Bank Note Company. W. L. Ormsby in his *Cycloidal Configurations or the Harvest of Counterfeiters*, (circa 1862), referred to the business interests of these two companies as being "identically the same." Another indication of close relationship is found in a communication dated March 3, 1862 and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury in which the American Bank Note Company and the National Bank Note Company submitted a joint proposal with respect to furnishing United States notes and bonds wherein they agreed to cooperate with their united facilities in expediting the work of the government. Another such joint proposal was made under date of March 31, 1862 for furnishing \$25,000,000 coupon bonds and a like amount of registered bonds to the United States Government. Mr. Edmunds, at the investigation referred to above, when interrogated with respect to competition between his company and the American Bank Note Company, indicated in effect that they had no agreement as to prices, and stated that "It is merely an agreement that we shall be entitled each to about an equal amount of the government's business, and that we will cooperate and each receive its pay for what it does."

The "Banking House and Counting Room Edition," of *Heath's Infallible Government Counterfeit Detector*, 1866, shows, with permission of the Secretary of the Treasury, reproductions in colors from original plates, of portions of vignettes and denominational counters found on all denominations of national bank notes. These illustrations indicate that the plates, from which the five-dollar notes were printed, were engraved by the Continental Bank Note Company; plates for notes of the following denominations, ten, twenty, fifty, and one hundred dollars, were the work of the American Bank Note Company; while the plates for the notes of the denominations of five hundred dollars and one thousand dollars were engraved by the National Bank Note Company.

CHECK LETTERS

The early national bank notes have imprinted upon them in two places a capital letter, known as the check letter, which indicates the position of a particular note on the engraved plate. On most of these early notes we find the letters, A, B, C, and D in that order when the

four notes on a particular plate are of the same denomination. On a plate consisting of the denominations 10-10-10-20, the check letters were usually as follows, in this order, A-B-C-A; while on a 20-20-50-100 plate, check letters would be found in this order, A-B-A-A. While the official records do not indicate the exact method used, the foregoing comments will serve to illustrate the general plan that was followed.

A somewhat similar practice was in use prior to the inception of national bank notes, in the printing of State bank notes. For example under date of January 6, 1800, the Cash Journal of the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New York City, shows a credit to, "Bank Notes of Thirty Dollars. (Emission of 1799) For 100 Sheets of 4 notes each lettered A. B. C. D. and numbered 1 to 100, dated August 1st 1799, payable to G. Washington." This may have followed a practice established many years before, of imprinting upon strips of lottery tickets a series of "check" letters. It was probably done in such cases to prevent the fraudulent alternation of the handwritten numbers on such tickets. An example is found on a complete uncut strip of seven lottery tickets issued by the Society for the Establishment of Useful Manufactures (Paterson, New Jersey) in 1794. Reading from top to bottom the seven tickets are numbered from 5625 to 5631 inclusive and bear respectively the following check letters, N-E-W-Y-O-R-K. Another example is found on a complete strip of five tickets for a lottery conducted in 1814 for Queen's College, New Jersey (now Rutgers University). These tickets bear respectively the letters G-U-A-R-D in the order given. If a number was changed on any one of such tickets to that of a winning number, the letter thereon would not "check" against the stub or other record of such tickets.

The statement was made in the *United States Counterfeit Detector* for January, 1886, (p. 13) that; "All banks have the check letters, A, B, C, D, printed on the face of the note in upper and lower corners diagonally opposite." This same account states further that: "A few banks were furnished with notes bearing the check letters, E, F, G, and H," We find in *Underwood's Counterfeit Reporter*, for November-December, 1891, (p. 24) the names of 33 national banks with a statement to the effect that in addition to check letters on the original plates (A-B-C-D) they (the banks listed) also have plates with the check letters, D-E-F-G, in several different combinations of denominations, no one note being of a less denomination than five dollars. This article indicates that the only exceptions to the use of the letters "A-B-C-D," were with respect to the 33 banks included in the list. One note was observed with the check letter "E" being the issue of The Citizens National Bank of Cincinnati (charter No. 2495), which bank is not included in the list mentioned. No reference was made to the use of check letter "H," referred to above. It is quite probable that the above quotations pertain mainly to notes of the Series of 1882.

The paper currency in use today is printed from a twelve-subject plate with six notes all of the same denomination, side by side. The check letters run from "A" to "L," with the letter "A" on the top note on the left side and then downward to the letter "F," and the letters "G" to "L," are found on the six subjects in a like order on the right side of each sheet.

The foregoing comments illustrate the general pattern followed, although it is difficult to establish the exact position of notes of certain

denominations on a particular plate due to the availability of plates with several different combinations of denominations. For example on a sheet of four notes of the 20-20-20-20 combination there would probably be found the check letters A-B-C-D; while on a sheet of the 10-10-20-20 combination would be found the check letters, A-B-A-B. In the first illustration the "A" and "B" twenty-dollar notes are found in the first and second positions on the plate while in the latter case the "A" and "B" notes are found in the third and fourth positions. Other variations may occur in the 10-10-20-50 combination in which we may find the twenty-dollar "A" note in the third position, and in the 10-20-50-100 combination the twenty-dollar "A" note would probably be found in the second position. By referring to the Treasury Numbering System described later, one could no doubt ascertain the kind of plate from which a particular note was printed, and its location on the plate, by means of the prefix letters or the absence of such letters. An exception however to the foregoing statement should be pointed out in the case of the "A" sets of the 10-10-10-10 and the 10-10-10-20 combinations of the Series of 1875.

PLATE NUMBERS

These early notes do not carry a face and back plate serial number such as are used at the present time. An uncut sheet consisting of three one-dollar notes and one two-dollar note was observed with numbers at the top of the untrimmed edges on the front and back. The plate from which this sheet was printed bore the usual register marks in order to properly align the printing of the faces and backs. Such marks were also used when a two-color print job was involved. On this sheet we find "124" to the right of the register mark on the face of the note, while on the back of the note, the number "21" is found to the left of the register mark and "13" to the right. The backs of these notes were printed in two colors, black and green, and one of these numbers was no doubt that of the plate from which the black impression was printed while the other was that of the plate from which the green impression was printed.

SERIAL NUMBERS AND PLATE IMPRESSIONS

Two different serial numbers are found on the early national bank notes; (1) the "Treasury number," representing an accumulating total for control purposes, of sheets generally printed from a four-subject plate, for each particular denomination or combination of denominations issued by all banks; and (2) the "bank number," representing an accumulating total of similar sheets of a particular denomination or combination of denominations, issued by a particular bank. Each note on a particular sheet bore respectively the same Treasury number and the same bank number; a practice known as *repeat* numbering. The Treasury number in the case of the one-dollar and two-dollar notes is found in a vertical position at the extreme left end of these notes, while the bank number is found in a horizontal position in the upper right hand corner. In the case of the five-dollar and ten-dollar notes, the Treasury number is found in a horizontal position in the upper right hand corner while the bank number is found in a like position in the lower left hand corner. This numbering practice was somewhat similar to that followed with respect to State bank notes, although a sheet of such notes usually carried only one number, comparable to the bank number. Our present day paper currency, as previously stated, is printed from a twelve-subject plate and

each note on a particular sheet bears a *different* serial number; a practice known as *consecutive* numbering.

The numbering machine in use during the period under review appears to have been limited to six digits as contrasted to the present limitation of eight digits. There were however several instances, as described later, where the records indicate that the last sheet of notes bore "1,000,000" as the Treasury number in certain sets of notes of the Series of 1875. When the limit was reached it was necessary to resort to the use of some sort of prefix or suffix or both. In instances where a number consisted of less than six digits, it was not preceded by one or more ciphers as is the present practice. No problem was apparent with respect to the bank number, as the number of sheets of a particular denomination or combination of denominations furnished to a particular bank does not appear to have exceeded at any time what may have been the machine maximum of one less than one million (999999). In June, 1874, George B. McCartee, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing made certain statements before the House Committee on Banking and Currency, and among other things informed the Committee that: "The bank numbers on the national-bank currency are printed by the New York Bank Note Companies, and they are often crooked and indistinct." A comparison of both of the numbers on notes of the Original Series distinctly indicates that the Treasury number and the bank number were printed from different styles of type. With the inception of notes of the Series of 1875 a new series of *bank* numbers began, in the case of some banks. At this time all of the work on the face of the notes was being done in Washington and a comparison of both of the numbers on notes of the Series of 1875 distinctly indicates that the Treasury number and the bank number were then printed from the same style of type.

With respect to the Treasury number, several series or sets of numbers appear to have been used in approximately this order; (a) two sets (of different colors) without either a prefix letter or a suffix, (b) several sets with different prefix letters and without a suffix, (c) a few sets with different prefix letters, a part of which were without a suffix and a part with a parenthesis as a suffix, (d) several sets with different prefix letters and a parenthesis as a suffix, (e) several sets, part of which were without either a prefix or suffix and part with a letter as a prefix, and (f) several sets with different prefix letters and a brace as a suffix. The last mentioned group (f) is confined exclusively to notes of the Series of 1875.

The schedules which follow attempt to show the various combinations of denominations that were issued, the color of the Treasury number, whether or not a prefix letter or suffix was used, the letters used as prefixes, the characters used as prefixes and suffixes or merely as suffixes, and certain other details that may be of interest. Due to the many variations found, it is difficult to make definite statements with respect to the Treasury numbers, especially with reference to the use of the parenthesis as a suffix and the fact that its use is not indicated in the official registers. There was at least one set where the Treasury number was *enclosed* in parentheses. Such observations as are made with respect to the use of the parenthesis or parentheses are based on the examination of a number of notes still in existence. Notes are referred to in the schedules as having been issued in sets, and a complete set in most cases in-

cludes approximately one million sheets of four notes each. It will be noted that there were several sets of the Original Series numbered in both red and blue without either a prefix letter or a suffix. The records clearly indicate that the first set of notes issued in most of the combinations was numbered in red, with a set numbered in blue following directly thereafter.

As previously stated notes were in most instances printed from a four-subject plate. There were also half or two-subject plates and in a few instances plates of one subject. The records also indicate that in four cases one, two, and three notes were printed from plates of more than one subject. In the following schedules, (R) indicates a red Treasury number and (B) indicates a blue Treasury number.

TREASURY NUMBERING SYSTEM — ORIGINAL SERIES

DENOMINATIONS	COMMENTS
1-1-1-2	(R) This set without a prefix letter or suffix began March 28, 1865 with No. 9 and ended October 4, 1865 with No. 999413.
1-1-1-2	(B) This set without a prefix letter or suffix began October 4, 1865 with No. 9 and ended March 23, 1866 with No. 999693.
1-1-1-2	(R) This set began March 23, 1866 with the letter "A" as a prefix. It was followed by sets B, C, D, and E in that order. Set "A" appears to have been issued without a suffix, while part of the "B" set appears to have been issued without a suffix and part with a parenthesis as a suffix. The three other sets appear to have had a parenthesis as a suffix. Set "E" ended on August 19, 1875. For some unexplained reason all seven of the aforementioned sets began with sheet No. 9 and ended a few numbers short of one million except the "E" set which ended with No. 543882.
1-1-2-2	(B) This set with the prefix letter "A," appears to have been used by only four banks between September 28, 1866 and July 10, 1875; the banks involved having been The Washington County National Bank of Greenwich (New York) charter No. 1266, The West Chester County National Bank of Peekskill (New York) charter No. 1422, The Merchants National Bank of Bangor (Maine) charter No. 1437, and The City National Bank of Manchester (New Hampshire) charter No. 1520. Impressions slightly in excess of 20,000 were registered.
1-1-1-1	(R) This set of only 500 impressions was received from the engravers on March 21, 1865 for the account of The First National Bank of Philadelphia (charter No. 1). The records indicate that these notes were delivered to the Cashier of the bank for cancellation on June 14, 1867.
5-5-5-5	(R) This set without a prefix began December 18, 1863 with No. 9 and ended July 28, 1864 with No. 999152.
5-5-5-5	(B) This set without a prefix began July 29, 1864 with No. 9 and ended January 21, 1865 with No. 999870.
5-5-5-5	(R) The two aforementioned sets were followed by eleven sets with prefix letters, A, B, C, D, E, H, K, L, N, P, and U. The first three appear to have been issued without suffixes, while part of sets "D" and "E" appear to have been issued without suffixes and part with a parenthesis as a suffix. The other six sets all appear to have had a parenthesis as a suffix. The "A" set began on January 24, 1865 and the "U" set ended on August 11, 1875. All of the sets of this 5-5-5-5 combination began with sheet No. 9 and ended a few numbers short of one million, except the last which ended with No. 547896.

- 10-10-10-10 (R) This set without a prefix began with No. 9 on December 24, 1863 and continued to No. 624556 on April 1, 1869 when the prefix letter "Z" was added to No. 624557 and continued to No. 999303 on March 11, 1875. Some of the last mentioned notes of this set were observed with a parenthesis as a suffix. It was followed by a set with the prefix letter "W" which began March 12, 1875 and ended August 13, 1875 with No. 153039. Some of the notes of this set had a parenthesis as a suffix.
- 10-10-10-20 (R) This set without a prefix began April 2, 1864 with No. 22 and ended June 14, 1865 with No. 999288.
- 10-10-10-20 (B) This set without a prefix began June 19, 1865 with No. 22 and ended October 1, 1867 with No. 999446.
- 10-10-10-20 (R) There then followed three sets with prefix letters, A, B, and D, respectively; most of the notes in these sets had a parenthesis as a suffix. The "A" set began November 21, 1867 and the "D" set ended August 13, 1875. All of the sets of these 10-10-10-20 combinations began with No. 22 and ended a few numbers short of one million, except the last which ended with No. 812569.

The foregoing comments refer with few exceptions to plates that were in most common use. There follows herewith a description of several miscellaneous plates of the Original Series together with information as to the practice followed in numbering notes printed therefrom. Sheets printed from these plates were relatively few in number, that is not in excess of one million in any one set.

DENOMINATIONS

COMMENTS

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 10-10-20-20 | (R) Part of this set was without either a prefix or suffix, and part with the letter "Y" as a prefix. |
| 10-10-20-50 | (R) Part of this set was without either a prefix or suffix, and part with the letter "T" as a prefix. |
| 10-20-50-100 | (R) Part of this set was without either a prefix or suffix, and part with the letter "R" as a prefix. |
| 10-50-50-100 | (B) Part of this set was without either a prefix or suffix, and part with the letter "A" as a prefix. |
| 20-20-20-20 | (R) Part of this set was without either a prefix or suffix, and part with the letter "X" as a prefix. |
| 20-20-20-50 | (R) Part of this set was without either a prefix or suffix, and part with the letter "V" as a prefix. |
| 20-20-20-100 | (R) Part of this set was without either a prefix or suffix, and part with the letter "U" as a prefix. |
| 20-20-50-100 | (R) Part of this set was without either a prefix or suffix, and part with the letter "W" as a prefix. |
| 20 | (B) This note was printed from a 10-10-10-20 plate with the letter "X" as a prefix. |
| 20-50 | (B) These two notes were printed from a 10-10-20-50 plate with the letter "K" as a prefix. |
| 50-50-50-100 | (R) Part of this set was without either a prefix or suffix, and part with the letter "P" as a prefix. |
| 50-50-100 | (B) These three notes were printed from a 10-50-50-100 plate with the letter "A" as a prefix. |
| 50-50 | (B) Part of this set was without either a prefix or suffix, and part with the letter "B" as a prefix. |
| 50-100 | (R) This set without a prefix letter took a decided turn from the general pattern followed in notes of lower denominations; the Treasury number being <i>enclosed</i> in parentheses. |

- 50 (B) This note was printed from a 50-100 plate with the letter "A" as a prefix.
- 100-100 (R) Part of this set was without either a prefix or suffix, and part with the letter "N" as a prefix.
- 500 (R) Part of this set was without either a prefix or suffix, and part with the letter "M" as a prefix.
- 500-1000 (R) Part of this set was without either a prefix or suffix, and part with the letter "K" as a prefix.
- 500-500-500-500 (R) This set was without either a prefix letter or suffix.
- 500-500-500-1000 (R) Part of this set was without either a prefix or suffix, and part with the letter "H" as a prefix.
- 1000 (R) Part of this set was without either a prefix or suffix, and part with the letter "L" as a prefix.
- 1000-1000-1000-1000 (R) This set was without either a prefix letter or suffix.

Note. — (R) Red Treasury number. (B) Blue Treasury number.

TREASURY NUMBERING SYSTEM — SERIES OF 1875

All of the notes of this series appear to have had a red Treasury number and prefix letter, together with a brace (3) as a suffix.

DENOMINATIONS

COMMENTS

- 1-1-1-2 There were two sets of this combination with prefix letters A and B. The first set started October 16, 1875 with No. 1 and ended September 24, 1877 with No. 1000000. The second set started October 25, 1875 with No. 1 and ended December 13, 1878 with No. 665054.
- 1-1-2-2 Notes of this combination, of which but 1250 impressions were made with the prefix letter "A," were issued by only two banks. The Washington County National Bank of Greenwich (New York) issued sheets No. 1 to 750 inclusive, while The West Chester County National Bank of Peekskill (New York) issued sheets No. 751 to 1250 inclusive. It will be noted that these are two of the four banks that issued the rare 1-1-2-2 combination in the Original Series.
- 5-5-5-5 This was the most popular and most widely used plate combination of early national bank notes and resulted in twelve sets being issued with prefix letters in the following order; A, B, D, E, H, on July 10, 1885 and continued until July 19, 1893. The "Y" set began on the last mentioned date and was used until February 20, 1902. In the later years its use was confined mostly to banks that had been chartered in 1882 and a few years prior thereto; the last notes issued (No. 587088) having been the obligation of The Commercial National Bank of Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania), charter No. 2711. All sets of this combination except "Y," started with No. 1 and ended with No. 1000000.
- 10-10-10-10 This set with the prefix letter "A" began September 28, 1875 with No. 1 and continued until January 15, 1902. In the later years its use was similar to that of the "Y-5-5-5-5" set previously described; the last notes issued (No. 981026) having been the obligations of The Lebanon National Bank (Indiana), charter No. 2660.
- 10-10-10-20 This was a popular plate combination and was issued in six sets with prefix letters A, B, D, E, H, and K in that order. The first set began October 2, 1875 and the "H" set ended March 27, 1885. The same situation prevailed in the "K" set of this combination as was previously described with respect to the "Y-5-5-5-5" set and the "A-10-10-10-10" set. The "K" set began March 27, 1885 and ended February 20, 1902; the last notes issued having been the K, N, U, V, X, Z, and Y. The "A" set began on September 17, 1875 and the "X" set ended on July 10, 1885. The "Z" set began obligations of The First National Bank of Hebron (Nebraska), charter No. 2756. All sets in this combination, except the last, began with No. 1 and ended with No. 1000000.

OTHER PLATES — SERIES OF 1875

Sixteen other plates of this series are described below. In no case was more than one set of notes printed therefrom. They all had a red Treasury number, the letter "A" as a prefix, and the brace (3-) as a suffix.

10-10-20-20	20-20-20-20	50-50-50-100	500-500-500-500
10-10-20-50	20-20-20-50	50-50	500-1000
10-20-50-100	20-20-20-100	50-100	500
10-50-50-100	20-20-50-100	100-100	1000-1000-1000-1000

The only set in the foregoing group that calls for any special comment is the "50-100" combination. It continued to be used until October 7, 1901 in the same manner as the last set in each of the three combinations previously described; the last notes in this set having been the obligations of The Exchange National Bank of Atchison (Kansas), charter No. 2758.

SIGNATURE COMBINATIONS

A statutory requirement made it necessary that certain legends on national bank notes, "be attested by the written or engraved signatures of the treasurer and register, . . ." One might reason that these signature combinations, together with the serial numbers, would present certain clues to indicate the year in which a particular note was issued. Such however, as explained below, was not the case. The following table from a schedule prepared by W. A. Philpott, Jr., of Dallas, Texas, shows the names of the registers of the Treasury and the treasurers of the United States who served during the period under review, together with the dates that each of the nine different combined tenures of office began and ended. It may serve a useful purpose in examining notes still extant.

Register of the Treasury	Treasurer of the United States	Combined Tenure of Office	
		Began	Ended
1. Chittenden, L. E.	Spinner, F. E.	April 17, 1861	Aug. 10, 1864
2. Colby, S. B.	Spinner, F. E.	Aug. 11, 1864	Sept. 21, 1867
3. Jeffries, N. L.	Spinner, F. E.	Oct. 5, 1867	Mar. 15, 1869
4. Allison, John	Spinner, F. E.	April 3, 1869	June 30, 1875
5. Allison, John	New, John C.	June 30, 1875	July 1, 1876
6. Allison, John	Wyman, A. U.	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877
7. Allison, John	Gilfillan, Jas.	July 1, 1877	Mar. 23, 1878
8. Scofield, G. W.	Gilfillan, Jas.	April 1, 1878	May 20, 1881
9. Bruce, B. K.	Gilfillan, Jas.	May 21, 1881	Mar. 31, 1883

All of the combinations listed above as well as others of later dates, are found on national bank notes of the two series under review. Apparently some notes were prepared in all details except for the numbers and seal which were probably affixed shortly before their issue. Four ten-dollar notes, all of the Scofield-Gilfillan combination (1878-1881) and in the "K" set, were found to have been numbered and registered as follows: (1) No. 241,482 on April 23, 1889; (2) No. 600,608 on August 22, 1894; (3) No. 658,508 on January 13, 1896; and (4) No. 897,072 on April 4, 1900. The first two notes mentioned were the issue

of the same bank. These variations are probably accounted for by the banks of issue having had a stock of notes on hand with the Comptroller of the Currency far in excess of their normal requirements.

This was probably not an unusual situation. It was the practice of the Comptroller from time to time to furnish each bank with a schedule showing currency "received for, issued to and on hand." Under date of September 13, 1867, the president of one such bank in certifying such a schedule, stated: "The above statement is correct according to our books and we shall not want any more impressions printed for a long time." This officer indicated further that the supply of notes on hand at that time for his bank was sufficient for several years to come. From these statements it is quite likely that notes of this particular bank were placed in circulation after the combined tenure of office of a certain register and treasurer (whose signatures appeared thereon) had terminated.

CHARTER NUMBERS

Each national bank upon perfecting its organization is assigned, in successive order, a number known as the charter number. The "charter date" of a particular bank coincides with the date that the Comptroller

NATIONAL BANKS — YEAR CHARTERED

The number indicates the last charter issued in the calendar years 1863 to 1935 inclusive, the period during which national banks were authorized to issue circulating notes.

No. - Year	No. - Year	No. - Year	No. - Year
179 - 1863	2849 - 1882	6074 - 1901	11903 - 1920
682 - 1864	3101 - 1883	6566 - 1902	12082 - 1921
1626 - 1865	3281 - 1884	7081 - 1903	12287 - 1922
1665 - 1866	3427 - 1885	7541 - 1904	12481 - 1923
1675 - 1867	3612 - 1886	8027 - 1905	12615 - 1924
1688 - 1868	3832 - 1887	8489 - 1906	12866 - 1925
1696 - 1869	3954 - 1888	8979 - 1907	13022 - 1926
1759 - 1870	4190 - 1889	9302 - 1908	13159 - 1927
1912 - 1871	4494 - 1890	9622 - 1909	13269 - 1928
2073 - 1872	4673 - 1891	9913 - 1910	13412 - 1929
2131 - 1873	4832 - 1892	10119 - 1911	13516 - 1930
2214 - 1874	4934 - 1893	10305 - 1912	13586 - 1931
2315 - 1875	4983 - 1894	10472 - 1913	13654 - 1932
2344 - 1876	5029 - 1895	10672 - 1914	13920 - 1933
2375 - 1877	5054 - 1896	10810 - 1915	14317 - 1934
2405 - 1878	5108 - 1897	10932 - 1916	14348 - 1935
2445 - 1879	5165 - 1898	11126 - 1917	
2498 - 1880	5240 - 1899	11282 - 1918	
2606 - 1881	5662 - 1900	11570 - 1919	

of the Currency executes its "Certificate of Authority to Commence Business," which certificate is generally understood to be the *charter* of such bank. The First National Bank of Philadelphia, the *first* national bank to perfect its organization, was assigned charter No. 1 in June 1863. Numbers now being assigned to new national banks exceed 14,600. All national bank notes of the Series of 1875 (and a few issued prior thereto) and all such notes issued subsequent thereto carried on their face the charter number assigned to the issuing bank.

The date on any such note, as discussed later, appears to bear little relationship (in most instances) to the date of execution of the certificate of authority of the bank of issue to commence business. Such dates tend to mislead one as to when a particular bank was established. In order that the calendar year in which a particular bank completed its organization might be ascertained by means of the charter number, there is presented herewith a schedule which sets forth the charter number of the last bank chartered in each calendar year from 1863 to 1938 inclusive. This covers the entire period during which national banks were authorized to issue circulating notes.

National bank notes of the Series of 1875 no doubt came into existence through the amendment of the National Currency Act of June 20, 1874 (18 *Stat. L.*, 124) which provided in part, "That the Comptroller of the Currency shall, . . . cause the charter-number of the association to be printed upon all national-bank notes which may be hereafter issued by him." The Comptroller of the Currency in his report dated November 23, 1874, (p. XIV) stated that: "The new notes are being issued with the charter-number conspicuously printed upon them in two places, which will hereafter greatly simplify and lessen the labor of assorting them."

The charter number of the issuing bank in letters about a quarter of an inch high (approximately 24-point) was generally overprinted from type in deep red on the right side of the note in a horizontal position and on the left side of the note in a vertical position. Under the charter number and only on the left side in smaller letters (about 8-point) appeared the legend "Series of 1875," except as hereinafter explained. The form of type used for the charter number might be described as expanded boldface of a distinct and unusual style, designed primarily to lessen the labor of assorting them, that being their principal purpose. The Treasury numerical series of notes that carries the letter "A" as a prefix and the brace as a suffix appears to have had its origin when the practice of imprinting charter numbers on notes became a statutory requirement.

A rare variation from the above described practice was found with respect to five-dollar notes upon which the charter numbers were imprinted in black. Those observed were the issues of the following banks:

Charter Number	Name of Bank and Location	Signature Combinations
1. 2129	The First National Bank of Central City (Colorado)	Allison-New
2. 2132	The Kellogg National Bank of Green Bay (Wisconsin)	Allison-Gilfillan
3. 2141	The National Bank of Pontiac (Michigan)	Allison-Wyman

We find on these notes signature combinations that occurred during the period from June 30, 1875, to March 23, 1878. Note No. 2 is dated January 15, 1874, and note No. 3 is dated May 15, 1874, both dates being shortly after the date that the respective banks were chartered. These two notes bear a Treasury number with the letter "V" as a prefix and a brace as a suffix. It is not unlikely that other variations with respect to the type and location of charter numbers may have occurred during the period under review. As previously stated the charter numbers were overprinted from type, which practice lent itself to innumerable variations in the location of such numbers. One rather common variation was found on notes of the Original Series which carried the charter number in the same style of type and location as referred to above. One such note was observed that had been entered in the Register of Numbers under date of September 13, 1873. This may indicate the approximate date that this practice began.

DATES

The various dates found on these notes, frequently and erroneously referred to as charter dates, present some interesting questions. While it is not possible to make a definite or general statement with respect to such dates, an examination and comparison of a number of such notes with the official records indicates that no uniform pattern was followed. As previously stated, there was some delay in the beginning on the part of the bank note companies and no notes were placed in circulation until December 21, 1863, which date was nearly six months after the date that some of the banks issuing such notes opened for business. The earliest date found on any such note is November 2, 1863.

The first report of condition of any national bank was rendered as of October 1, 1863, when sixty-five banks answered the call. It is reasonable to assume that at least that number of banks had been chartered prior to the earliest date found on any national bank note. Several different dates were observed on notes issued in the following year, one of which was identical with the date upon which the particular bank was chartered, while in 5 other cases the dates on the respective notes were from 2 to 13 days subsequent to the dates that the respective banks were chartered. In a sampling of five-dollar notes being the issues of 16 different banks that were chartered between October, 1870, and October, 1872, the dates on such notes were found to range from 4 to 55 days subsequent to the respective dates that such banks were chartered. A five hundred dollar note (Original Series) of The Appleton National Bank of Lowell (Massachusetts), chartered April 7, 1864, is dated May 10, 1865, while a note of like denomination (Series of 1875) of The First National Bank of the City of New York, chartered July 21, 1863, is dated March 25, 1876.

While notes of the denominations of one dollar and two dollars were authorized by the act of June, 1864, the earliest date found on notes of these denominations is January 2, 1865. Of 14 notes examined with that date, 2 were the issues of banks that had been chartered in 1863 while the balance were issues of banks that had been chartered in 1864. In a sampling of notes of the same denominations being the issues of 18 different banks that were chartered between October, 1870, and December, 1874, the dates on 15 of such notes were found to range from 1 to 83 days subsequent to the respective dates that such

banks were chartered. In the other 3 cases the dates *preceded* the respective charter dates; one by 1 day, another by 2 days, and the third by 15 days.

From the foregoing comment one can readily see that no definite statement can be made with respect to the practice followed in dating such notes. Banks were required to place orders for the engraving of plates with the Comptroller of the Currency, which orders were subsequently forwarded to the bank note companies in New York for execution. Comptroller of the Currency McCulloch, in a circular (No. 20) to all national banks, dated September 15, 1864, stated in part that:

It is desirable to have on file in this office, formal orders for the printing of all notes prepared for the use of national banks. Orders for printing will be received, and circulating notes prepared, in anticipation of future deposit of bonds, . . . , and all orders should be for even hundreds of impressions.

It may be that the dates on some of these notes have a direct relationship to the dates on such orders or the date that a particular order was received by or executed by the bank note company. It may have been the date that the engraver completed his work on the die for a particular bank. In those cases referred to above where the dates on certain notes preceded the respective charter dates, there can be no doubt that orders were placed for the engraving of plates prior to the date that such banks perfected their organization.

Several notes were observed (in addition to one previously described) that were dated several years after the bank was chartered and many years before notes of the particular bank were registered and issued. One such case pertains to a ten-dollar note in the "K" set of the Series of 1875. It is the issue of The Franklin National Bank (New Hampshire) chartered December 20, 1879; the note is dated April 22, 1884, charter No. 2443, it bears a signature combination that occurred between April 1883 and April 1885, and was not entered in the "Register of Circulation Delivered to Banks" until November 9, 1897. A case of "late" registration pertains to a ten-dollar note of the same set and series. It is the issue of The Citizens National Bank of Cincinnati (Ohio) chartered November 1, 1880; the note is dated November 26, 1880, charter No. 2495, it bears a signature combination that occurred between April 1878 and May 1881, and was not entered in the register until August 14, 1893. Another case of "late" registration pertains to a note of like denomination, set, and series. It is the issue of The Fourth National Bank of Grand Rapids (Michigan) chartered January 9, 1882; the note is dated January 9, 1882, charter No. 2611, it bears a signature combination that occurred between May 1881 and March 1883, and was not entered in the register until May 10, 1900. It will be observed that the three notes described above were all of the "K" set (Series of 1875) which began on March 27, 1885 and ended February 20, 1902; their charter numbers being respectively 2443, 2495, and 2611.

The charters of more than 300 banks organized under the original National Currency Act, were to expire in February, 1883, according to the report of the Comptroller of the Currency dated December 4, 1882. The Comptroller had in the previous year recommended legislation to provide for the extension of such charters (and all others as they

expired) for a period of twenty years, this being the same period of existence provided for banks organized under the act of June, 1864. The act of July 12, 1882, (22 Stat. L., 163) in providing for the extension of charters for an additional twenty years, required the redemption of all outstanding circulation issued prior to such extension of charters, and new notes, distinguishable from the old notes, were to be issued in lieu thereof. This resulted in a new series of notes (Series of 1882) coming into existence. Accordingly all new banks organized subsequent to July 12, 1882, and all banks whose charters were extended subsequent to that date appear to have issued notes of the new series while all other banks appear to have issued notes of the Series of 1875 until their respective charters expired. The charter numbers of banks in the latter group ranged downward from approximately 2756. An illustration of this situation is found in the 10-10-10-20 combination of notes of the Series of 1875 (previously described) issued by The First National Bank of Hebron (Nebraska), charter No. 2756. This bank, originally chartered in July, 1882, issued notes of the combination stated above until February 20, 1902. In June, 1902 its original charter was extended for twenty years.

SEAL

The seal imprinted on the Original Series of national bank notes, commonly referred to as the "red seal with rays," is about three-quarters of an inch in diameter and has for its interior on a ground of geometric lathework a *facsimile* of the seal adopted by the Treasury Department for its documents. Upon this interior portion appears the familiar shield showing the balanced scales representing Justice, a key representing Honesty, and a square representing Security, upon which is arranged on its two sides thirteen stars representing the original thirteen States. Around this shield appears the inscription, *THESAUR AMER. SEPTENT. SIGIL.*, which translated reads, "Seal of the Treasury of North America." The exterior of the seal is composed of thirty-four points designed to be typical of the thirty-four States (at that time), and to simulate the appearance of seals ordinarily affixed to public documents.

The design was changed when notes of the Series of 1875 were issued. The seal used on this series, commonly referred to as the "red seal with scallops," is slightly larger in diameter and has for its interior the same design as that found on notes of the Original Series. The *facsimile* of the Treasury seal in this instance is surrounded by a series of scalloped rosettes, twelve in number, part of which was engraved upon the dies by means of the geometric lathe. This style of seal, with slight variations, was used for many years thereafter on several different issues of United States currency.

NOTES OUTSTANDING

National bank notes in circulation appear to have reached the high point in February, 1934 when more than 941 million dollars were reported as outstanding. On July 22, 1932, an act was passed providing for the expiration on July 22, 1935, of the circulation privilege conferred on United States bonds. Two issues of bonds eligible as security at that time were called for payment, as of July 1, 1935 and August 1, 1935, and as a result of their payment there are no longer any bonds

eligible to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as security for the issuance of circulating notes to national banking associations. The total notes outstanding as of June 30, 1935, was about 708 million dollars. Since that date the total has steadily declined and as of August 31, 1948, the total national bank notes outstanding have been reduced to \$97,862,311.

Without doubt many of these notes will never be presented for redemption, some of which have been in circulation nearly 85 years. Relatively few notes, in relation to the number outstanding, are held by collectors and the story of what has happened to many of them would make interesting reading. As previously stated, notes of the two smallest denominations were not issued after 1878, and notes of the two largest denominations were not issued after 1884-1885. Some statistics with respect to notes of these denominations may be of interest.

There were 23,167,677 notes of the denomination of one dollar issued and placed in circulation. As of October 31, 1879, ten months after the issue and reissue of such notes had been prohibited by statute, 3,569,200 were outstanding; as of October 31, 1898, this number had been reduced to 349,181; during approximately the next fifty years only 9,343 one-dollar notes were redeemed; and as of August 31, 1948, 339,838 notes of this denomination were reported as outstanding.

There were 7,747,519 notes of the denomination of two dollars issued and placed in circulation. As of October 31, 1879, ten months after the issue and reissue of such notes had been prohibited by statute, 1,246,249 were outstanding; as of October 31, 1898, this number had been reduced to 84,101; during approximately the next fifty years only 3,213 two-dollar notes were redeemed; and as of August 31, 1948, 80,888 notes of this denomination were reported as outstanding.

Some of the history relating to national bank notes of the denominations of five hundred dollars and one thousand dollars may arouse more curiosity than that with respect to notes of smaller denominations. The printing of notes of the denomination of five hundred dollars as previously stated was discontinued in October 1885; up to that time 23,924 such notes had been issued and 1,197 were then outstanding; during the next twenty years the number of outstanding notes of this denomination was reduced by redemptions to 185; between October 31, 1905 and May 31, 1937, only 12 notes were redeemed and none since, leaving 173 five-hundred-dollar notes still outstanding. The writer knows of the existence of three notes of this denomination.

The story of the one thousand dollar notes presents a surprising situation. The printing of notes of this denomination as previously stated was discontinued in 1884 and up to that time 7,379 such notes had been placed in circulation, while only 213 were then outstanding. During the next twenty years 189 such notes were redeemed; between October 31, 1905 and December 31, 1916, three such notes were redeemed and none since, leaving 21 one-thousand dollars notes still outstanding. Where are they? Who has them? None is known by the writer to be in the hands of collectors or in existence. Albert A. Grinnell of Detroit, Michigan, who up to recently had what was perhaps the most comprehensive collection of United States paper currency ever assembled, was an active collector for more than twenty years and

never had an opportunity to acquire a specimen of either of these large denominations.

Many of the notes of the smaller denominations have no doubt been destroyed by fire, lost at sea, buried and forgotten and probably the same fate has befallen some of the outstanding notes of the larger denominations. It must be remembered that the general circulation of these notes occurred during the reconstruction period following the Civil War and it is not unlikely that many of them passed out of existence during that period.

Acknowledgments

The writer, in appreciation of assistance rendered in the preparation of this article, extends his thanks to The National Archives, Washington, D. C., for making available the early records pertaining to national bank notes. He also extends his special thanks to Barney Bluestone of Syracuse, New York for the privilege of compiling very useful information from notes offered in several of the sales of the Albert A. Grinnell Collection of United States Paper Currency (1944-46). W. A. Philpott, Jr., of Dallas, Texas and James M. Wade of Union, New Jersey furnished valuable information from national bank notes in their personal collections. The writer's thanks are also extended to the Comptroller of the Currency, The Public Library of the City of Boston, Library of Congress, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and H. K. Crofoot, Moravia, New York, for their helpful assistance. He hopes that the foregoing information will be useful to interested Federal agencies and that it might assist collectors and others in appraising some of the many characteristics of these interesting items which are becoming scarcer and scarcer as the years roll by.

SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BROOKLYN COIN CLUB

The "sweet sixteen" birthday party of the Brooklyn Coin Club was attended by over 90 members and guests on November 3, 1948, at the Hotel Granada in Brooklyn, New York.

The entire evening was devoted to fun and merriment, preceded by a sumptuous banquet. One of our most active members, Alex Wise, with due regard to the sweet sixteen aspect of our celebration, had as guests at his table 16 charming girls. Their activities certainly helped in the general atmosphere of gaiety. In addition, a splendid orchestra created the type of music needed for dinner and dancing. It was just a great big happy party.

In appreciation of his efforts in arranging this affair, a presentation was made to our most energetic and popular president, C. H. Ryan, of a beautiful wallet, suitably inscribed. To all our guests went a souvenir of the evening, an encased postage stamp (the 5 cent New York Golden Jubilee) and inscribed on the reverse "Brooklyn Coin Club, 1948, 16th Anniversary."

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB TO CELEBRATE 40TH ANNIVERSARY!

The New York Numismatic Club cordially invites all collectors and their friends to join them in celebrating their 40th Anniversary at a dinner-meeting to be held on Friday evening, December 10, in the clubrooms of the Building Trades Employers Association, 2 Park Avenue, New York City. A special program has been arranged for this occasion starting at 7 p.m. If you can attend this meeting notify Vernon L. Brown, Secretary, c/o The Chase National Bank, New York City.

COIN MOTTOES AND THEIR TRANSLATIONS

By Stuart Mosher

(Concluded.)

S

SAADEN NORDENS SKAT GVD GIEMTE TIL KONG CHRISTIAN DEM FEMTE — God spared such treasure for King Christian the Fifth.

SACRIS DISPVNCTIONIBVS — For sacred accounting.

SACROSANCTAE BASILICAE LATERANENSIS POSSES — The possessor of the most holy lateran basilica.

SACRVM ROMANVM IMPERIVM — Holy Roman Empire.

SALVA MAGNA PARENS FRVGVM — Hail, Thou mighty mother of production!

SALVA NOS — Save us.

SALVA SCA CRVX — May the Holy Cross save.

SALVA VIGILANTES DOMINE — Save those that keep watch, O Lord!

SALVATOR — Saviour.

SALVATOR MVNDI — Saviour of the world.

SALVATOR MVNDI ADIVVA NOS — Saviour of the world, help us.

SALVE CRVX SANCTA ET BENEDICT — Hail, Holy and Blessed Cross!

SALVE SCA CRVX — Hail, Holy Cross!

SALVS — Salvation.

SALVS AVGVSTA — Splendid salvation.

SALVS ET VICTORIA NOSTRA — Our salvation and victory.

SALVS IMPERII — Salvation of the empire.

SALVS IN TE SPERANTIVM — The salvation of those who hope in Thee.

SALVS MVNDI — Salvation of the world.

SALVS POPVLI SVPREMA LEX — The safety of the people is the supreme law.

SALVS POPVLI SVPREMA LEX ESTO — Let the safety of the people be the supreme law.

SALVS PVBLICA SALVS MEA — Public safety (is) my safety.

SALVS REIPVB SVPREMA LEX — The safety of the republic is the supreme law.

SALVTI ET MEMORIAE CONDIDIT — He founded it for safety and for a memorial.

SALVVM FAC POPVLVM TVVM — Make thy people safe.

SALVVM FAC POPVLVM TVVM DOMINE — O Lord, save Thy people.

SANCTA COLUMBIA ORBI CONSERVA MVNERA PACIS — St. Columbia, preserve the gifts of peace for the world.

SANCTA DEI GENITRIX — Holy mother of God.

SANCTA FIDES FIRMAT FIDEM — A holy faith strengthens faith.

SANCTA MARIA DELLA PACE — Holy Mary of peace.

SANCTA MARIA ORA PRO — Holy Mary, pray for (us).

SANCTA ROMAN ECCLESIA — Holy Roman Church.

SANCTAE SIT TRIADI LAVS — To the Holy Trinity, be praise!

SANCTI BRVNONIS — Of St. Bruno.

SANCTI SVMVS HVIVS CRVORE — We are sanctified by the shedding of his blood.

SANCTIS SANCTA — Holy of Holies.

SANCTVS — Holy, or saint.

SANCTVS PETRVS IANITOR COELI — St. Peter, the keeper of the Gate of Heaven.

SANCTVS VVLTVS — Holy face.

SANGVINIS CHRISTI — Of the blood of Christ.

SANGVINIS XPI IHESV — Of the blood of Jesus Christ.

SANS CHANGER — Without change.

SANS MOI QVE SEROIT L'AMOUR — Without me, what would love be?

SATIAHOR GLORIA TVA — I shall be satisfied with Thy glory.

SATIS AD NOCENDVM — Enough for injury.

SCELERVN MATER AVARITIA — Greed, the mother of crimes.

SCHEIDE MUNZE — Base metal coins.

SCOPVS VITAE MEAE CHRISTVS — Christ is the aim of my life.

SCVTVM FIDEI PROTEGET EVM — The shield of faith shall protect me.

SECTAMINI CHARITATEM — Follow charity.

SECVLA VINCIT VIRTUTE ET HONORE — He conquers the ages by virtue and honor.

SECVLARIA SACRA — Secular, sacred.

SECVN OMNIA — With him all things.

SECVND VOLVNT TVAM DNE — They desire Thy aid, O Lord.

SECVRITAS PAVPERVM — The safety of the poor.

SECVRITAS PERPETVE — Security forever.

SECVRITAS PVBLICA — The public safety.

SEDE VACANTE — The Holy See vacant, during the interregnum.

SEDEBIT IN PVCHRUTVDINE PACIS — He will be seated in the beauty of peace.

SEDEM NON ANIMVM MYTANT — They change their dwelling but not their mind.

SEGEN DES BERGBAUS — Blessings of the mines.
SEGEN DES HIMMELS — Blessings of Heaven.
SEMEL IN AETERNVM — Once (and) forever.
SEMP SPERAVI IN TE DOMI — Always have I hoped in Thee, O Lord.
SEMPER AVGVSTVS — Always magnificent.
SEMPER IDEM — Always the same.
SEMPER OPERIBVS AVCTA — Always increased in work.
SEMPER SECVNDAE DOMINATOR ROMA — Rome is always the mistress of prosperity.
SENIOR DOMVS — The older house.
SEQVERE ME — Follow me.
SERENA OMNIA — All things serene.
SERENABIT — It will clear up.
SERITE IN CHARITATE — Joined in charity.
SERVATA PATRIAE LIBERTAS — The freedom of the fatherland preserved.
SERVATI CIVES — The citizens preserved.
SERVIO ET VSV TEROR — I serve and am worn by use.
SI AFFLVANT NOLITE COR APPONERE — If wealth flow in, set not your heart thereon.
SI COMPATIMVR CON GLORIFICAR — If we suffer we shall be glorified with Him.
SI DEVS PRO NOBIS QVIS CONTRA NOS — If God be for us, who can be against us?
SI DOMINVS MIHI ADIVTOR NON TIMEBO — If the Lord be my helper I shall not fear.
SI LABORATIS EGO REFICIAM — If you labor I shall rebuild.
SI NON VIRES ANIMVS — If not force, then spirit.
SI RECTE FACIES — If thou shall do well.
SIC — Thus.
SIC DECET IMPLERE — So it is fitting to fulfill.
SIC EXALTVS SANAT — And so, lifted up, he heals.
SIC FATA VOCANT — Thus the Fates call.
SIC FECIT ME QVI POTENS EST — So he who is powerful has made me.
SIC FLORET RESPVBLICA — Thus flourishes the Republic.
SIC FVLGENT LITTORA RHENI — Thus the shores of the Rhine are bright.
SIC MVNITA TVTIOR — So guarded (I shall be) safer.
SIC REPAROR — Thus I am restored.
SIC REPVGNANT — So they fight back.
SICIL VICTOR — The Sicilian victory.
SIDERA CORDIS — The stars of the heart.
SIEGES THALER — Victory thaler.
SIG VICT INVENIMVS — We have found the sign of victory.

SIGNA INFIDELIBVS — A sign to the infidel.
SIGNO CRVCIS SALEMVR — May we be saved by the sign of the Cross.
SIGNVM CRVCIS — The sign of the Cross.
SIMILIS ERO — I shall be like (him).
SIMVLACRV AVITAE VIRTVTIS — The likeness of ancestral virtue.
SINCERE ET CONSTANTER — Truthfully and steadfastly.
SINCERE FORTITER ET CONSTANTER — Honestly, bravely and firmly.
SINE CLADE — Without slaughter.
SINE FINE — Without end.
SINT LVCERNAE ARDENTES — Let the lamps be a light.
SIT DEO GLORIA — Glory be to God.
SIT DEVS AVXILIVM TVTA SIT IPSE SALVS — God be our help; let him be our sure salvation.
SIT NOMEN DOMINI BENEDICTVM — Blessed be the name of the Lord.
SIT PAX IN TERRIS TANDEM ET PATIENTIA VICTRIX — Let peace be on earth at last, and let patience be victorious.
SIT TIBI CHRIS TE DICATVS REGIVS ISTE DVCATVS — May this royal ducat be dedicated to Thee, O Christ.
SIT TVTA HOC SIDERE CRETA — Let Crete be safe under this star.
SOCIAM ADDIT SE — She attaches herself as ally (or companion).
SOCIETATIS MVNIMEN — The foundations of society.
SOLA BONA QVAE HONESTA — Only those things are good which are honorable.
SOLA FACTA SOLVM DEVM SEQVOR — Having been set off alone, follow God alone.
SOLA GLORIOSA QVAE IVSTA — What is just, alone is glorious.
SOLA SALVS ET GLOR DNS — The Lord my only salvation and glory.
SOLA SVFFICIT — It alone is enough.
SOLATIVM MISERIS — Solace for the unhappy.
SOLI DEO GLORIA — God alone the glory.
SOLI DEO HONOR — Honor to God alone.
SOLI DEO HONOR ET GLORIA — To God alone be honor and glory.
SOLI DEO OPT MAX LAVS ET GLORIA — To God alone the best and mightiest (be) praise and glory.
SOLI DEO TRINO ET VNI GLORIA — To the triune God alone be the glory.
SOLI REDVCI — To Him, the only one restored (brought back).
SOLIVS VIRTVTIS FLOS PERPETVVS — Of virtue alone (is) the flower everlasting.

SOLVIT ET LIGAT — He sets free and he binds.

SOLVM PROVOCATA FERIT AN IX — Only when provoked does she strike, in the ninth year.

SORS MEA A DOMINO — My portion is from the Lord.

SPERO MELIORA — I hope for better things.

SPES E SAL VNICA — (Our) single hope and salvation.

SPEA FIRMA — Well founded hope.

SPES MEA IN DEO — My hope is in God.

SPES NON CONFVNDIT — Hope does not confound.

SPES NOSTRA — Our hope.

SPES NOSTRA DEVS — God is our hope.

SPES OMNIVM ET MVLT — The hope of all and many.

SPES PVBLICA — The hope of the people.

SPIRITVS SANCTI MVNVS — The office of the Holy Spirit.

SPLENDET A MAIESTATE EIVS — The splendor of his majesty shines.

SPLENDOR ADIVNGIT — Splendor is added.

SPLENDOREM SPECTATA SVM — Having looked upon her own splendor.

STABILITAS ALTA PETIT — Stability seeks the heights.

STANS ACIE PVGNANS — Standing fighting in battle line.

STATVIT SVPER PETRAM PEDES MEAS — He hath set my feet upon a rock.

STELLA NOBIS EST ORTA — Our star is risen.

STELLA QVARTA DECIMA — The fourteenth star.

SVARVM CELSITVD DEVOTMI STATVS — The most devoted States of your Highness.

SVB ALIS PROTEGENTIBVS TVIS — Under Thy protecting wings.

SVB CLYPEO — Under the shield.

SVB DEXTERA TVA SALVS MEA D — Under Thy right hand in my salvation, O Lord.

SVB HOC CLYPEO TVTI — Safe under this shield.

SVB HOC SIGNO MILITAMVS — Under this sign we fight.

SVB OMNI SIDERE CRESCVNT — They grow under every star.

SVB PENNIS EIVS — Under his wings.

SVB PROTECTIONE CAESAREA — Under the protection of Caesar.

SVB TVVM PRAESIDIUM — Under Thy protection.

SVB TVVM PRAESIDIUM CONFGVIMVS — We flee to Thy protection.

SVB VMBRA ALARVM TVARVM — Under the shadow of Thy wings.

SVB VMBRA ALARVM TVARVM PROTE — Protect me under the shadow of Thy wings.

SVB VMBRA MATRIS ECCLESIAE — Under the shadow of the Mother Church.

SVB VMBRA SAPIENTIAE ET ARGENTI — Under the shadow of wisdom and wealth.

SVBDITORVM SALVS FELICITAS SVMMA — The safety of the subjects is the highest happiness.

SVBLIMIS INTER SIDERA — Sublime among the stars.

SVBQ SIGN NATA STAB — The land discovered under (this) sign (i.e., of the cross) shall prosper.

SVD — South.

SVERIGES VAL — Sweden's prosperity.

SVFFICIT OMNIBVS — There is enough for all.

SVMMA POTENTIA EST IN DEO — Supreme power is in God.

SVMMS SVMMA DECENT — The greatest (things) befit the greatest men.

SVORVM IVRA TVETVR — He guards the rights of his own (people).

SVP OMNES SPECIOSA ASPICE PISAS — Look upon Pisa, beautiful above all.

SVPER FVNDAMENT APOSTOLORVM — On the foundation of the Apostles.

SVPER HANC PETRAM — Upon this rock.

SVPER OMNES SPECIOSA — Beautiful above all.

SVPERANDA OMNIS FORTVNA — All fortune must be conquered.

SVPERO FERVENTE FOVENTE — Fervently embracing the superior.

SVPR A FIRMAN PETRAM — On a solid rock.

SVRGE TABITHA — Tabitha, arise!

SVRREXIT XPS REX — Christ the King has risen.

SVRREXIT XPS REX GLORIE CLE — Christ the King of glory and mercy has risen.

SVRREXIT XPS SPES MEA — Christ my hope has risen.

SVRSVM DEORSVM — Upward, downward.

SVSCEPTOR NOSTER DEVS — God is our helper.

SVSCIPE ET PROTEGE — Support and protect us.

SVSCIPERE ET FINIRE — Undertaking and finishing.

SVSPICE ET VALEBIS — Look up and thou wilt be strong.

SVSTINE VEL ABSTINE — Sustain and abstain.

SVVM CVIQUE — Let each have his own.

SYDERA CORDIS — Stars of the heart.

T

TABERN SANGVINIS XPI IESV — The tabernacle of the blood of Jesus Christ.

TALI DICATA SIGNO MENS FLVCTVARE
NEQVIT — Consecrated by such a sign,
the mind cannot waver.

TAMQVAM LVTVM AESTIMABITVR — He
shall be judged (only) as clay.

TANDEM — At length.

TANDEM BONA CAVSSA TRIUMPHAT — At
length the good cause triumphs.

TANDEM OPPRESSA RESVRGET — At last she
who was crushed, shall rise again.

TANDEM PATIENTIA VICTRIX — Patience at
length victorious.

TANQVAM LVTVM AESTIMABITVR — He will
be considered as dung (dirt).

TANTO MOTO — Moved only so much.

TE DEVM LAVDAMVS — We praise Thee, O
God!

TE MANE TE VESPERE — Thee in the morn-
ing, Thee in the evening (I shall seek).

TE SOLVM VEREOR — Thee alone do I fear.

TEBANI CIVES — The citizens of Thebes.

TEGIT ET PROTEGIT — He covers and pro-
tects.

TEMPERANTIA — Temperance.

TEMPERATO SPLENDEAT VSV — Let her shine
with moderate use.

TEMPORA NOSTRA PATER DONATA PACE
CORONA — The Father crowns our times
with the gift of peace.

TENE MENSVRAM ET RESPICE FINEM — Hold
moderation and look to the end.

TENTATA SED INCORVPTA — Tempted but
uncorrupted.

TERRA MARIQVE — The land and sea.

THESAURIZATE IN COELIS — Lay up treas-
ures in Heaven.

THESAURVS INFINITVS — Infinite treasure.

THRO IVSTI FIRMAT — He establishes the
throne of the just.

TIBI DABO CLAVES REGNI COELORVM — I
shall give you the keys of the Kingdom
of Heaven.

TIBI LAVS GLORIA — To Thee (be) the praise
and the glory.

TIBI RERE — Think for yourself.

TIBI SOLI — To Thee alone.

TIBI SOLI GLORIA — To Thee alone (be)
glory.

TIBI SOLI GLORIA ET HONOR — To Thee
alone the glory and honor.

TIBI SOLI PECCAVI — Against Thee alone
have I sinned.

TIMOR DOMINI FONS VITAE — The fear of
the Lord is a fountain of life.

TOLLE ET PROIICE — Raise and hurl away.

TOLLIT ET PROIICIT — He raises and hurls
away.

TORENTEM PERTRANSIVIT AIA NRA (Anima

nostra) — Our soul has passed through
the flood.

TORINVS CIVIS — A citizen of Turin.

TOTA FORMOSA FANVM — Fans all beau-
tiful.

TOTA PVLCRA ES — Thou art all fair.

TOTA PVLCRA ES MACVLA NON EST IN TE
— Thou art all fair and in thee is no spot.

TRAHE ME POST TE — Draw me close to
Thee.

TRANSEVNDVM AVT MORIEN — One must
cross over or die.

TRIBVLATIO DITAT — Affliction enriches.

TRIVNFATOR ET CATOLICVS CHRISTIANVS —
Christian and Catholic conqueror.

TROE LOVE MOD OG HVAD DAN KONGENS
GVNST KAND VINDE MENS NORGE KLIPPE
HAR MAND SKAE HOS NORDMAND FINDE
— Obedience to law, courage and all that
can win the favor of the Danish King, you
will find among the mountains of Norway
and with the Norwegians.

TV AVTEM IDEM IPSE ES — But thou art
always the self same.

TV AVTEM PERMANES — Thou however dost
remain.

TV DOMINE SPES MEA — Thou Lord of my
hope.

TV ES PETRVS — Thou art Peter.

TV ES PETRVS PRAESIDIUM NOSTRVM —
Thou art Peter, our protection.

TV ES VAS ELETIONIS — Thou art a vessel
of election.

TV NOS AB HOSTE PROTE — Do Thou protect
us from the enemy.

TV QVONDAM ABIECTAM REDDIS DEVS
ALMA SONORAM — Thou, at length, be-
nignant goddess, makes it tuneful, after it
has been cast away.

TV SOLVS SANCTVS — Thou alone (art) holy.

TUEATVR VNITA DEVS — May God guard
these United (Kingdoms).

TVETVR ET AVGET — He guards and enriches.

TVIS A DEO AVSPICIIS — With thy auspi-
ciousness from God.

TVIS PRECIBVS — By thy prayers.

TVO CONFISI PRAESIDIO — Trusting in Thy
protection.

TVO PRAESIDIO — Under Thy protection.

TVREM TVERE PVBLICAM — Do Thou protect
the public welfare!

TVRRIS FORTISSIMA NOMEN DOMINI — The
name of the Lord is the strongest tower.

TVRRIS FORTITVDINIS — A tower of strength.

TVTA SALVS — Sure salvation.

TVTA SALVS SPES ET PRAESIDIUM — Sure
salvation, hope and protection.

TVTELA PRAESENS — A present defense.

TVTISSIMA QVIES — The safest tranquillity.

VTIVS CREDERE — To trust more securely.

V

VA MAV KE EA O KA AINA I KA PONO —

The life of the land is in righteousness.

VADO ET VENIO AD VOS — I go (away) and come (again) unto you.

VAE VOBIS DIVITIBVS — Woe to you rich.

VAE VOBIS QVI SATVRATI SVNT — Woe unto you that are full.

VANVM EST VOBIS — It is useless for you.

VAS ELECTIONIS — Vessel of election.

VBI ERANT SEDENTES — Where they were sitting.

VBI THESAVRVS IBI COR — Where your treasure, there your heart.

VBI VULT SPIRAT — He breathes where he will.

VBIQVE — Everywhere.

VBIQVE FVLGET — Everywhere he shines.

VECTIGALIBVS REMISSIS — The tribute being remitted.

VELA VENTIS HIS LEVANTVR — The sails are filled with these winds.

VELOCIVS AD COELVM — More swiftly to Heaven.

VELOX PERCVRRAM QVACVMQVE — Swiftly shall I run wherever I will.

VENETORV FIDES INVIOABILIS — The inviolable honor the Venetians.

VENI LV MEN CORDIVM — Come, Light of (all) hearts!

VENI SANCTE SPIRITVS — Come, Holy Spirit!

VENIT IN PACE DEVS — God comes in peace.

VENIT PAX AVREA COELO — Golden peace comes from Heaven.

VENITE AD ME OMNES ET EGO REFICIAM VOS — Come to me, all of you, and I will refresh you.

VENTI ET MARE OBEDIVNT EI — The winds and the sea obey him.

VERA REDEMPTIO FIDA PROTECTIO — True redemption, faithful protection.

VERB TVOR MEMORES — Mindful of Thy words.

VERBVM DEI SOLE CLARIVS — The Word of God is brighter than the sun.

VERBVM DOMINI MANET IN ETERNVM — The Word of the Lord is eternal.

VERCELLAE ITERVM AB HISP OBSESSAE — Vercelli, a second time besieged by the Spaniards.

VEREINS MVNZE — Convention money.

VERGISS MEIN NICHT — Forget me not.

VERITAS TEMPORIS FILIA — Truth, the daughter of Time.

VERITAS VINCET OMNIA — Truth shall conquer all things.

VERITAS VINCIT OMNIA CALVMNIA MENDACTVM — Truth conquers all lying, calumnies, fear and calamities.

VERITATI ET IVSTITIAE — For truth and justice.

VERMON AVCTORI — By authority of Vermont.

VERMONTS RES PVBLICA — The Republic of Vermont.

VERMONTENSIVM RES PVBLICA — The Republic of Vermont (Green Mountains).

VESTIGIA PREMO MAIORVM — I walk in the footsteps of my fathers.

VETERIS MONVMENTVM DECORIS — A memorial of ancient honor.

VETERIS STAT GLORIA FACTI — The glory of the ancient deed remains.

VETERVM INSIGNA — Memorials of ancient deeds.

VEXILLIFER VENETIAR — The standard bearer of the Venetians.

VI CONCITATAE — Driven by violence.

VIA VERITAS VITA — The Way, the Truth, the Life.

VIAS TVAS DOMINE DEMONSTRA MIHI — Show me Lord, Thy ways.

VIAS TVAS DME DOCE ME — Teach me, Lord, Thy ways.

VIATORI PATET — (The way) lies open for the traveler.

VICARIVS — Deputy.

VICARIVS ROMANI IMPERATO — The Vicar of the Roman Emperor.

VICIT LEO DE TRIBV IYDA — The lion of the tribe of Judah hath prevailed.

VICIT VERITAS — Truth hath prevailed.

VICTORIA MILITI PVBLICA LIBERALITAS SC — To the victorious soldier, the public generosity (has dedicated).

VICTORIA ALAMANORVM — The victory over the Allemanni (Germans).

VICTORIA CAESARIS — The victory of Caesar.

VICTORIA DNN — Victory of the lords.

VICTORIAE FRVCTVS — The fruit of victory.

VICTRIX CAUSA DEO PLACVIT — The victorious cause is pleasing to God.

VIDE MIRA DOMINE — Behold the wonders of the Lord.

VIDEANT PAVPERES ET LAETENTVR — Let the poor behold and rejoice.

VIDERVNT OCVLI MEI SALVTARE TVVM — Mine eyes have seen Thy salvation.

VIGILANTER ET CONSTANTER — Watchfully and steadfastly.

VIGILANTIA ET FIDELITATE — With vigilance and fidelity.

VIGILAT ET CVSTODIT — He keeps watch and guards.

VIGILATE DEO CONFIDENTES — Watch with confidence in God.
 VIGILATE ET ORATE — Watch and pray.
 VIM PROCELLARVM QVADRENNIVM SVS-TINVIT — For four years it has sustained the force of the gales.
 VINCES PIETATE — By piety you will prevail.
 VINCIT VERITAS — Truth prevails.
 VINDICA D SANQVIN NRM QVI PRO TE EFFVSVS EST — Avenge, O Lord, our blood which is shed for Thee.
 VIRGA FLORVIT PRINC MVNVS — As the rod flourishes so the gift of the Prince.
 VIRGO CLEMENS — Compassionate virgin.
 VIRGO CONCIPIET — A virgin shall conceive.
 VIRGO DEI GENITRIX — The virgin Mother of God.
 VIRGO FAVEAS PARMAE TVAE — Virgin, favor thy Parma.
 VIRGO MARIA PROTEGE — Virgin Mary, protect (us).
 VIRGO TVA GLORIA PARTVS — Virgin, thine offspring (is) thy glory.
 VIRIBVS VNITIS — With men united.
 VIRT DVCE CES FORTVN — Virtue and fortune with Caesar a leader.
 VIRT ET LIB — Virtue and Liberty.
 VIRTVS DEI — The virtue (goodness) of God.
 VIRTVS EST NOBIS DEI — The virtue of God is ours.
 VIRTVS FORTIS VERA NON FERA — True virtue is strong, not savage.
 VIRTVS SECVRITATEM PARIT — Virtue brings forth security.
 VIRTVS TVRRI FORTIOR — Virtue is stronger than a tower.
 VIRTVS VNITA CRESCIT — United virtue grows.
 VIRTVS VNITA FORTIOR EST — United virtue is stronger.
 VIRTVS VNITA VALET — United virtue is strong.
 VIRTUTE CAESAREA DVCE — The virtue of Caesar as our leader.
 VIRTUTE ET EXEMPLO — By valor and example.
 VIRTUTE ET FIDELITATE — By virtue and faithfulness.
 VIRTUTE PARATA — With well prepared valor.
 VIRTUTE PATRV — By the virtue of our fathers.
 VIRTUTE PROTECTIONE — Through valor, through protection.
 VIRTUTE VIAM DIMETIAR — I shall mark the way with valor.
 VIRTVTI VT DENTVR QVAS PEPERISTIS OPES — May the riches which you have produced be awarded to virtue.

VIRTVTIS CAESAR PRAES — Caesar (the emperor) the guardian of virtue.
 VIRTVTIS ET IVSTITIAE FAMA — By reputation of virtue and justice.
 VIRTVTIS MESSIS — The harvest of virtue.
 VISHETEN AR STATENS GRVNDPELARE — Wisdom is the foundation of the state.
 VITA DVLCEDO ET SPES NOSTRA — Our life, our sweetness, and our hope.
 VITAM DATAM PER VIRGINEM — Life given through the Virgin.
 VITAM PRAESTA PVRAM — Show forth a pure life.
 VIVIT DEVS — God lives.
 VIVIT IEHOVAH BENEDICTVS DEVS — Jehovah lives, the blessed God.
 VIVO MORTEM — I live death.
 VLTOR FIDEI — Avenger of the faith.
 VMBRA IN LVCEM — From darkness into light.
 VN OMNIS TERRA ADORET ME — All on earth adore me.
 VNA EST COLUMBA MEA — One is my dove.
 VNDE VENIT AVXILIVM MIHI — Whence comes my help.
 VNICA SPES E SALVS — The one hope and salvation.
 VNION Y FVERZA — Union and strength.
 VNIONE ET OBSERVANTIA LEGVM — By union and obedience to the laws.
 VNIONE E VIRTU — By union and virtue.
 VNITAS VERITAS ET RELIGIO — Unity, truth and religion.
 VNITIS VIRIBVS — With united strength.
 VNO EODEMQVE INGE — One under the same fire.
 VNO VOLENTE HVMILIS LEVABOR — By the will of Thee, I though lowly, shall be exalted.
 VNVM A DEO DVOBVS SVSTINEO — One from God I uphold with two.
 VNVM ET COMMVNE PERICLV — The common prayer.
 VNVM OMNIVM VOTVM SALVS PRINCIPIS — The safety of the Prince is the one prayer of all.
 VNVS NON SVFFICIT — One not sufficient.
 VNVS SPS ET VNA FIDES ERAT IN EIS — One hope and one faith was in them.
 VOBIS PIA CORDA SACRAMVS — To you we dedicate pious hearts.
 VOCE POPVLI — By the voice of the people.
 VOLVAM ET INSCENDAM — I shall roll and mount.
 VOLVNT HOC PIGNORE IVNGI ALII — Others wish to be united in this pledge.
 VOTA PRIMA PRO SALVTE AVGVSTI — (Our) first prayers (are) for the safety of Augustus.

VOTIS ASSISTE PISAVRI — Aid Pesaro with thy prayers.
VOX DE THRONO BASILI LIBER — A free voice from a Royal throne.
VRBE NOBILITATA — The city ennobled.
VRBE RESTITUTA — The city (being) restored.
VRBIS PARME SECVRITAS — Security of the city of Parma.
VRENDO CRESCIT — It grows by burning.
VROKKELIG SOM DOVRES HOYE FIELDE
STAAER NORGES SONNERS TROSKAB MOD
OG VELDE — Unmovable as the Dovre's high mountains, (Norway's greatest) stands the loyalty, courage, and power of the sons of Norway.
VSQVE AD MORTEM ZELATOR FIDEI — Zealous for the Faith unto death.
VT ALAT EOS IN FAME — That He may feed them in the midst of famine.
VT ABVNDETIS MAGIS — That you may the more abound.
VT COMMODIVS — For convenience's sake.
VT CONCHAS AVGE NOSTRA METALLA DEVS — O God, increase our money (metals) like shells.
VT DETVR — That it may be given.
VT FACIANT IVSTITIAS ET ELEEMOSYNAS — That they may do justice and give charity.
VT FACILIVS — In order that more easily.
VT IPSE FINIAM — That I myself may make an end.
VT NON DEFICIAT — That He may not fail.
VT OMNIS TERRA ADORET ME — Let all the earth adore me.
VT PASSER (or PASCER) IN AQVILA — As a sparrow in (the power of) an eagle.
VT QVIESCAT ATLAS — That Atlas may rest.
VT SALVI FIANI — That they may be saved.
VTERE QVASI HOMO FRVGIS — Use the food like a man.
VTILE DVLCI — The useful with the pleasant.
VTRAQVE VNVM — Make both one.
VVLTVS SANCTVS — Sacred countenance.

W

WARD ICH VERRATHEN — I have been betrayed.
WAS GOTT HIER ZEIGT — What God shows here.
WETT OCH WAPEN — Reason and arms.
WIEDER MACHT VNDT LIST MEIN FELS GOT IST — Against might and force my bulwark is God.
WIRD SO ERREICHT — Shall be accomplished in such a manner.
WOLDEM DER FREVDAN SEIN KINDERLEBT — Happy the man who experiences joy in his children.

X

XPC REGNAT XPC IMPERAT XPC VINCIT — Christ reigns, Christ commands, Christ conquers.
XPE SALVA VENECIAS — O Christ, save the Venetians.
XPI IHESV SANGVINIS — Of the blood of Jesus Christ.
XPI SANGVINIS TABERNACVLVM — The tabernacle of the blood of Christ.
XPISTIANA RELIGIO — The Christian religion.
XPS RESVREXIT — Christ is risen.
XPS REX IN PACE — Christ the King in peace.
XPS REX VENIT IN PACE — Christ the King came in peace.
XPS REX VENIT IN PACE ET HOMO FACTVS EST — Christ the King came in peace and was made man.
XPS VENIT IN PACE DEVS — Christ (who is) God has come in peace.

Z

ZA BOHA ZIVOT ZA NAROD SLOBODY — Our life for God, Liberty for the Nation.
ZELATOR FIDEI VSQVE AD MORTEM — Zealous for the faith until death.
 (THE END)

EUROPEAN CROWNS 1700-1800

II. SPAIN

By John S. Davenport, A.N.A. LM No. 44

Spain's modern history begins in 1469 with the marriage of Isabella of Castile and Leon to her cousin Ferdinand of Aragon. Isabella inherited her throne from her brother in 1474 and Ferdinand his from his father in 1479. When the joint sovereigns in 1492 subjugated Granada, the last Mohammedan state in the peninsula, and Ferdinand acquired Roussillon in 1493 from France and captured Spanish Navarre

in 1512 from his half-sister's family, Spain was territorially intact. Unfortunately the sovereigns' only son died, and on Ferdinand's death in 1516 the succession went to his eldest daughter's oldest son. Charles was a Habsburg and succeeded his grandfather Maximilian I as Holy Roman Emperor in 1519. Henceforth for nearly two centuries under their Habsburg rulers Spain was to be embroiled in European politics from which she benefited not at all and which helped to produce her gradual decline. Charles II, the last of the Habsburgs, died a childless imbecile in 1700, leaving the throne to the duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV of France and of Charles' half sister Maria Theresa.

Louis XIV's decision to allow his seventeen year old grandson to inherit the Spanish throne brought on the War of the Spanish Succession, which was concluded only in 1713 by the Peace of Utrecht. Spain lost Gibraltar and Minorca and all possessions in Italy and the Netherlands. Philip was obliged to reduce various sections of Spain by force of arms, and in the process abolished many of the local privileges previously retained. The king's second wife, Elizabeth Farnese of Parma, whom he married in 1714, dominated both the king and Spain's foreign policy in an effort to restore Spanish influence in Italy. She did succeed in providing Italian thrones for two of her sons. Besides Philip's Spanish coinage of 8 reales, which extended from 1704 to 1740, pieces of the same size were issued in his name as Duke of Brabant in ducats and patagons from 1703-1706; as Count of Flanders, a patagon of 1705; as King of Naples and Sicily, ducats from 1701 to 1708; and as Duke of Milan, a filippo of 1702.

Philip was succeeded by the second son of his first marriage Ferdinand VI, who reigned from 1746 to 1759.

Ferdinand was followed by his half brother, Charles III (1759-1788). Charles, Elizabeth Farnese's oldest son, had been King of Naples and Sicily since 1735, and abdicated that throne in favor of his eight year old younger son Ferdinand in order to become king of Spain. His policy was long pro-French and anti-English and he did manage to recover some lost Spanish territory during the war of American independence. At home his policies seem to have been on the whole enlightened and productive of good for Spain.

Unfortunately, Charles's son, Charles IV (1788-1808), inherited his father's despotism without his enlightenment. He was dull to the point of imbecility and remained most of his life under the influence of his narrow-minded and unfaithful wife, Maria Luisa of Parma.

The French Revolution put an end to the French alliance, but hatred of England pushed Spain into a new alliance with republican France, which lasted until the fall of the queen's favorite and lover Godoy, Prince of the Peace, in 1798. Napoleon restored Godoy in 1801 and Spain became more than ever a vassal to France. Finally Napoleon disposed of the Bourbon dynasty entirely and set up his brother Jerome as king of Spain in 1808.

The coat of arms on the obverse of the pieces of Philip V is made up of the arms of Castile and Leon in the upper left quarter, Aragon and Sicily in the upper right, Old and New Burgundy below, Brabant, Tyrol, and Flanders at the bottom, with the Bourbon lilies in the center. The arms for Charles III include at upper left Aragon and Sicily, Old and New Burgundy at right, Parma below at left, Medici at right, and

at the bottom Brabant, Tyrol, and Flanders, with Castile and Leon in center surmounted by the Bourbon lilies. The reverse arms on most of these pieces are those of Castile and Leon.

Philip V (1700-1746)

1. 8 Reales 1704, 1705, 1706, 1709

* PHILIPPVS .V. DEI . GRAT ., crowned arms, in field on left .VIII., on right .S P.

HISPANIARVM. REX. date, arms in frame.

Seville mint. The 1709 has S M instead of S P and five dots for the single one before and after VIII.



2. 8 Reales 1707, 1710, 1711, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716

* PHILIPPVS * V * D * G *, crowned arms, in field on left M J, on right .8.

HISPANIARVM * REX * date, arms in frame.

Madrid mint (M). The 1714 to 1716 have U's instead of V's and some difference in the rosettes.

3. 8 Reales 1707

+ PHILIPPVS . V . DEI . G ., crowned shield with arms of Aragon, in field on left * CA *, on right 8.

* ARAGONVM * REX * 1707 *, shield with arms of Sardinia. Zaragoza mint.



4. 8 Reales 1709

PHILIP . V . D . G. HISP. ET IND. REX, head R, date below.

* DEXTERA. DOMINI. EXALTAVIT. ME * M * *JJ, crowned arms. Madrid mint (M).

5. 8 Reales 1711

PHILIPVS * V * D * G *, crowned arms, in field on left VIII, on right S M.

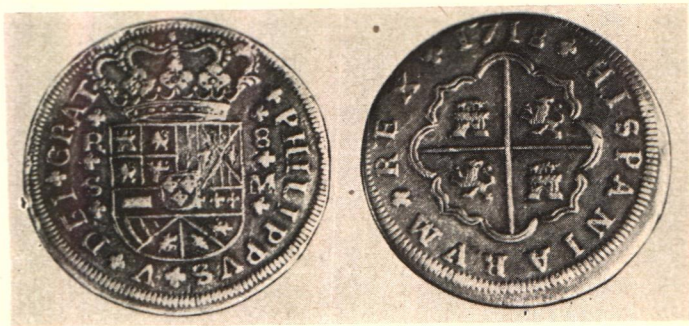
Both sides similar to 1709 (#1) except for legend.

Seville mint (S).

6. 8 Reales 1714

PHILIPPVS QVINTVS . D . G ., otherwise like #2.

Madrid mint (M).



7. 8 Reales 1718

* PHILIPPVS * V * DEI * GRAT, crowned arms, in field on left * R * S*, on right *8*M*.

* HISPANIARUM * REX * 1718 *, arms in frame.

Seville mint (S).



8. 8 Reales 1727-1735, 1740

* PHILIPPUS * V * D * G *, crowned arms, in field R 8 above, mint initials below.

* HISPANIARUM * REX * date, arms in frame.

Madrid mint 1728-1729 M and JJ; 1730, 1732, 1734, and 1740 M and JF; 1731 M and F. Seville mint 1728 S and P; 1731-1735 S and PA. Segovia mint 1727-1729 an aquaduct and F.



9. 8 Reales 1729-1730

Similar to #8, nothing in field.
 Similar to #8, S before and after dates.
 Seville mint (S).

Charles III (1759-1788)



10. 8 Reales 1762

* CAROLUS * III * D * G *, crowned arms, in field R 8 above, mint initials below.
 Similar to #8.
 Madrid mint M and JP. Seville mint S and JV.



11. 8 Reales 1772-1778, 1788

. CAROLUS III . DEI . G ., date, bust R.

HISPANIARUM . REX ., crowned arms, in field R 8 above, mint initials below.

Madrid mint 1772-1774 M and PJ; 1774 M. Seville mint 1772, 1774-1778 S and CF; 1778, 1788 S and C.

Charles IV (1788-1808)



* 12. 8 Reales 1789, 1791-1793, 1795-1796, 1798-1800

. CAROLUS IIII . DEI . G ., date, bust R.

Similar to #11

Madrid mint 1798 M and MF. Seville mint 1791 S and C; 1792, 1793, 1795, 1796, 1798, 1799, 1800 S and CN.

* Illustration by courtesy of the Hispanic Society of America, #26,287.

N.B. All these * are actually rosettes – if rosettes could be substituted.

BOOK REVIEWS

DIE MUENZSTAETTEN DER MARKGRAFEN VON BADEN. (The Mints of the Marquesses of Baden.) By Friedrich Wielandt. Karlsruhe 1943. Among the wartime publications just received (and reportedly **not** to be included in the book reviews of another, scientific numismatic publication, because of that publication period), is this slender separate which covers the numismatic history of Baden adequately. Unfortunately, there are no illustrations, but the work is easily understood, and well arranged. – H. W. HOLZER.

HAMBURGER BEITRAEGE ZUR NUMISMATIK. (Hamburg Contributions to Numismatics) Vol. 2, 1948.

Again, the Hamburg Numismatic Society has brought out an impeccable proof of its resurgent spirit – 100 pages and 5 plates of interesting, important numismatic information. Among the longer essays is an article by Wilhelmine Hagen, "New Research in the field of Roman Numismatics." This article contains some highly doubtful statements, which better familiarity with the material could have prevented. For instance, "the second century (A.D.) knew no branch mints, Imperial coins were struck at Rome exclusively." Mattingly already hinted at the peculiarities of style of certain series of denarii struck under the Antonines and Hadrian; more recently, it has been shown that branch mints did exist *de facto*, if not *de iure*, and were probably located in Spain and Asia Minor, possibly Ephesos. To say that Mattingly and Sydenham compiled their work "without knowledge of the . . . collections of the Vienna cabinet, and almost only based on the insufficient (sic) collections of the British Museum" does not correspond to the facts.

To say that Cohen's 2nd edition contained "many false and wrongly described pieces" is gross exaggeration, and to call Cohen's monumental, even if

now antiquated work "only a mostly uncritical collection of material" is going a bit too far. Why the editors put this very superficial (and frankly unnecessary) article first, we cannot understand. But lest there be a mistake about the quality of this volume — the following articles, Wilhelm Jesse's "Hildesheim Hoard" and Peter Berghaus' "Westerborstel Hoard," both describing medieval series, are off the top shelf of numismatic research. Among the "short pieces" are several annotations of medieval coins, more finds, and a piece on a coin of Pautalia with the equestrian monument of Marcus Aurelis, by Instinsky. The balance of the volume is filled with book reviews, and proceedings of the Hamburg Numismatic Society, and the Congress of numismatists, which took place in Hamburg this year. A short obituary on the late Erwin Noebbe, local numismatic scholar, by Bruno Dorfman concludes this volume, which is printed with the usual painstaking care. — H. W. HOLZER.

MEDALS COMMEMORATING THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

Illustrated below are two of the medals issued by Charles F. Smith, 15 Rutledge St., West Roxbury, Mass., to commemorate events of the Spanish-



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From *Coins and Medals* by Stanley Lane-Poole, London, 1885.

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1937	5.00	3.75	1937	12.50	10.75
1938	2.00	1.50	1938	6.00	5.50
1939	1.50	1.25	1939	5.00	4.50
1940	1.50	1.15	1940	3.50	2.95
1941	1.25	.85	1941	3.00	2.50
1942	1.25	.75	1942	3.00	2.45

NICKELS			PROOF SETS		
1936	10.00	8.95	1936-42 complete	155.00	110.00
1937	6.00	4.95	1937-42 complete	95.00	65.00
1938	3.00	1.95	1938-42 complete	65.00	44.00
1939	2.50	1.95	1939-42 complete	45.00	29.50
1940	2.00	1.75	1940-42 complete	30.00	19.50
1941	2.00	1.65	1941-42 complete	17.50	11.50
1942 Type I	2.50	1.50			
1942 Type II	2.00	1.50			

DIMES			LIBERTY HEAD NICKELS		
1936	10.00	8.95	1883 No Cents	3.50	2.45
1937	4.50	4.25	1883 Cents	6.00	4.50
1938	3.00	2.50	1885	30.00	23.95
1939	2.50	2.15	1912	8.50	5.95
1940	2.00	1.65			
1941	2.00	1.35			
1942	1.50	1.20			

QUARTERS			LIBERTY HEAD DIMES		
1936	12.50	10.75	1892	5.00	3.95
1937	6.00	5.50	1894	6.00	4.95
1938	3.00	2.85	1896-1900 each	4.50	3.50
1939	3.00	2.75	1901-1912 each	4.00	3.35
1940	2.50	2.15			
1941	2.25	1.95			
1942	2.00	1.75			

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1893 Columbia. Unc.	1.00
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Another, ex. fine	1.50
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1939 Oregon PDS. Unc.,	
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1939-S Uncirculated	2.00
1940-S Uncirculated	1.50
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1941-D Uncirculated	1.50
1941-S Uncirculated	1.50
1942-D Uncirculated	1.50
1942-S Uncirculated	1.50
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Unc.	10.00
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1875 Columbia. Bogota	
Peso, ex. fine	5.00
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Colonos, v. fine ..	6.50
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1900 England. Sovereign,	
ex. fine	12.50
1913 England. 1/2 Sover-	
eign, v. fine	6.25
1914 England. 1/2 Sover-	
eign, v. fine	6.25
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de-Or for Brittany	
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Marks, v. fine	6.50
1894 Germany. Baden 20	
Marks, fine	11.25
1889 Germany. Prussia	
20 Marks, fine	11.50
1901 Germany. Prussia	
20 Marks, ex. fine.	12.50
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cap, fine	3.25
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overdate, fine	3.75
1906 Mexico. 5 Pesos,	
v. fine	6.25
1907 Mexico. 5 Pesos,	
v. fine	6.25
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v. fine	12.50
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1919 Mexico. 2 Pesos,	
v. fine	2.50
1920 Mexico. 2 Pesos.	
v. fine	2.50
1920 Mexico. 5 Pesos.	
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1920 Sweden. 5 Kroner,	
ex. fine	6.50
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Francs, damaged	
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1917-S Type I. Ex. fine	4.50
Another, very fine	2.25
1917-D Type 2. Ex. fine	9.50
Another, very good	2.50
1917-S Type 2. Ex. fine	8.50
Another, very good	2.00
1918 Very good	1.25
1918-S Ex. fine	12.50
Another, very fine	7.50
1919 Very good	1.75
1919-D Ex. fine	10.00
Another, very good	3.25
1919-S Fine	6.50
1920 Very good	1.00
1920-D Fine	4.25
Another, very good	2.75
1920-S Very fine	3.75
Another, fine	1.75
1921 Fine	8.75
Another, very good	5.50
Another, good	4.25
1923 Very good	1.00
1923-S Ex. fine	17.50
Another, very fine	10.00
1924 Very good	.75
1924-D Very fine	1.50
Another, fine	1.00
1924-S Ex. fine	7.50
Another, very fine	3.50
1925 Very good	.65
1926 Ex. fine	2.00
Another, very good	.50
1926-D Fine	.50
1926-S Very fine	4.25
Another, very good	1.25
1927 Very fine	1.25
Another, fine	.75
1927-D Fine	1.00
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(Continued on next page)

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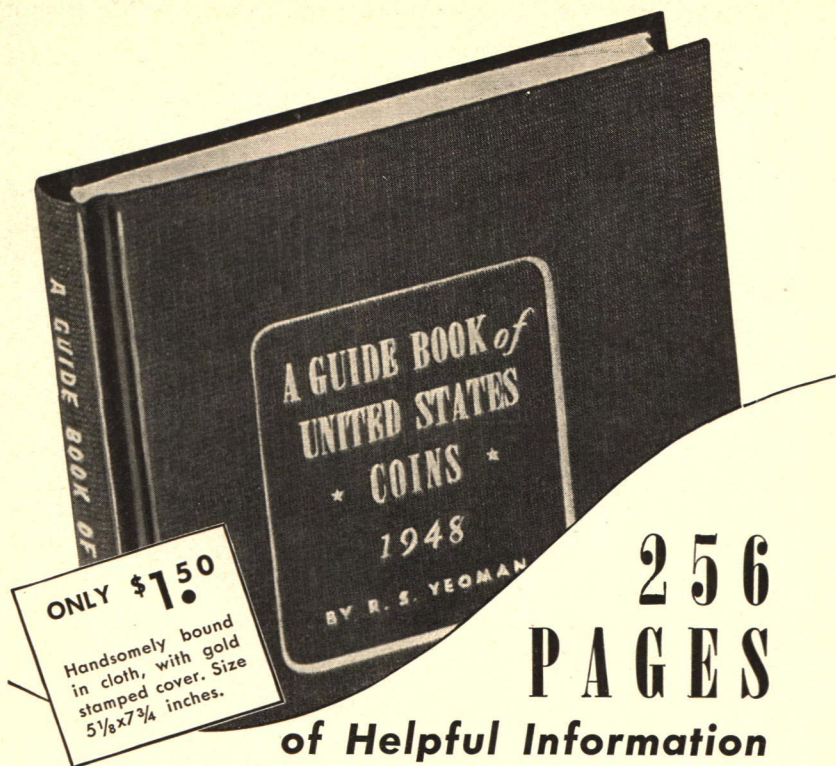
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8. **ANGOLA** Set 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1 Centavos 1921-1924. VF..... 5.00
9. Set 50, 20, 10, 5 Centavos 1927. VF..... 3.75
10. **AZORES** Set 10, 5 Reis 1901. VF..... 1.50
11. **BELGIUM** 2 Francs 1944. Allied Invasion coin. Uncirculated..... .25
12. **BOLIVIA** 50 Centavos 1939. Beautiful coin. Uncirculated..... .50
13. **HOPEI PROVINCE, CHINA** Complete set 20, 10, 5, 1, ½ Cents 1937. Osaka Mint. EF 3.50
14. **GHENT** Set 5, 2, 1, ½ Francs 1918. EF..... 9.00

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PEnnsylvania 6-5100

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COMMEMORATIVE COINS

All Uncirculated Unless Otherwise Stated

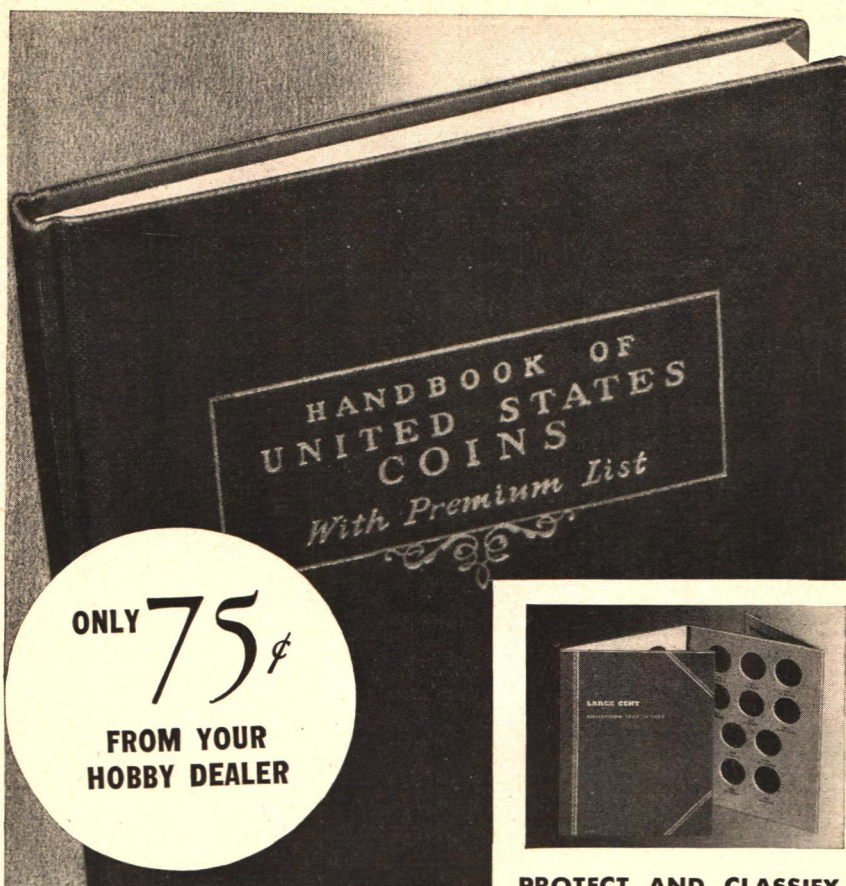
1892 Columbian Exposition	\$ 1.25	1936 Rhode Island. Set of 3	\$ 6.50
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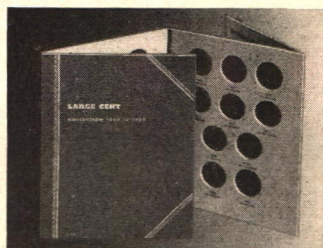
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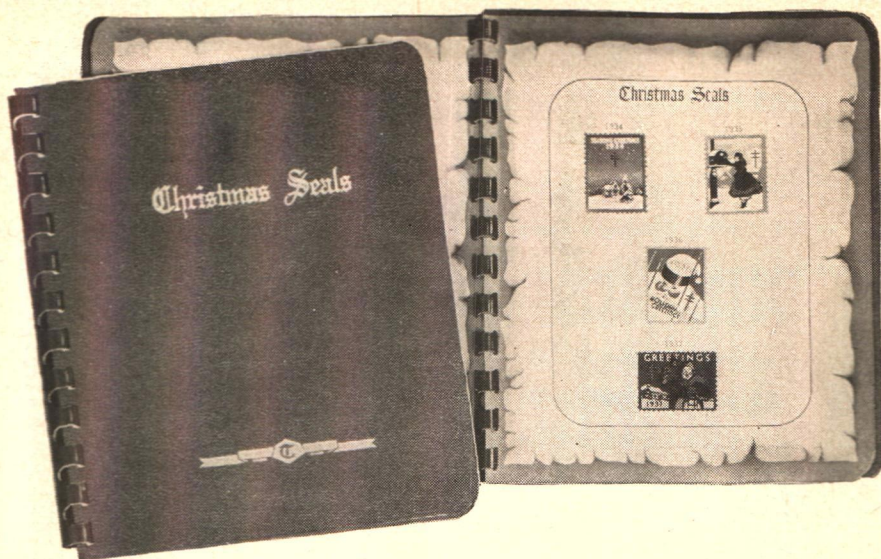
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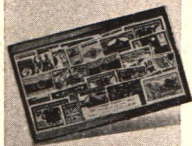
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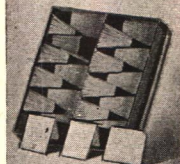
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October '48 "Numismatist" for complete description. Shipped F.O.B. Springfield; Weight 15 lbs. Cabinet with 1,000 2 x 2 envelopes \$10.00.

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from

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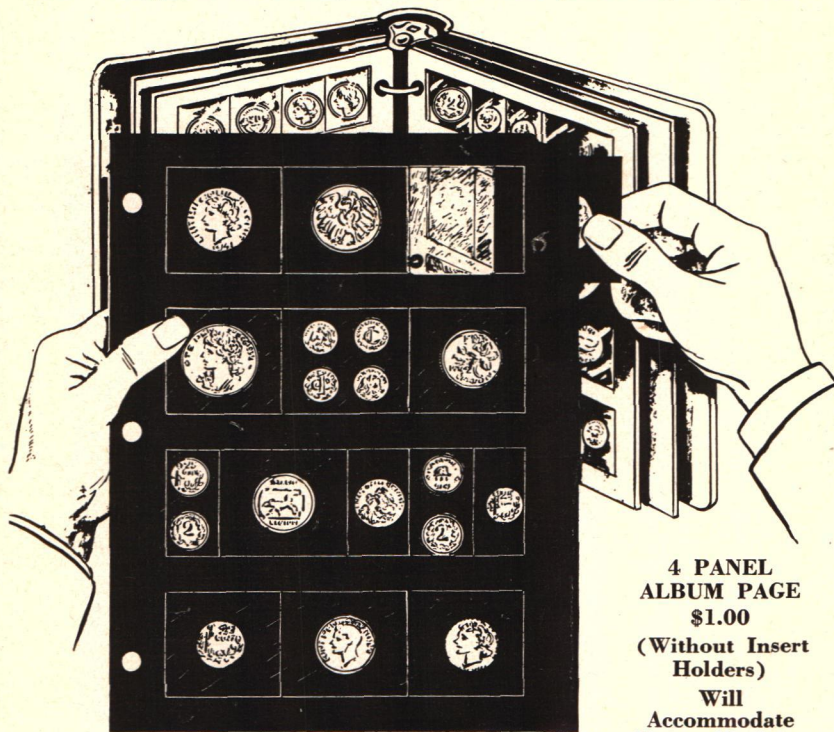
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1803 Good	\$1.00
1804 About Fine	1.50
1809 V. G.	1.50
1832 Fine	1.00
1835 V. Fine	1.25
1853 V. Fine	1.25
1804 Good	.75
1809 Fine	2.50
1828 V. G.	.75
1832 V. Fine	1.50
1851 V. Fine	1.25
1857 V. Good	2.00

Two Cent Pieces

1864 Good	.25
1865 V. Fine	.75
1867 Unc.	3.00
1869 Unc.	3.50
1864 Unc.	2.50
1866 Unc.	3.00
1868 Unc.	3.00
1870 Unc.	5.00

Three Cent Pieces, Nickel

1866 Unc.	1.00
1867 Poor	.10
1868 Unc.	2.00
1871 Unc.	4.00
1873 Unc.	2.25
1881 Fine	.75
1867 Fine	.50
1867 Unc.	1.00
1869 Unc.	2.50
1872 Unc.	3.00
1875 Unc.	8.00

Three Cent Pieces, Silver

1851 Small star fine	2.50
1852 Fine	.75
1853 V. Good	.75
1858 Fine	1.00
1861 Fine	.75
1852 Good	.50
1853 Good	.50
1856 Fine	2.00
1860 Fine	1.00

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1835 Fine	1.00
1837 V. good	.75
1848 Good	.60
1851 V. good	.75
1853 Fine	1.00
1854 V. good	.50
1856 V. good	.50
1858 V. fine	.75
1862 Fine	.75
1831 Fine	.50
1836 Fine	.90
1845 Fine	1.00
1849-O Fair	1.00
1853 V. good	.50
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1821 Good	3.50
1827 V. good	1.00
1837 Good	.50
1938 V. good	1.00
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1842 Good	.55
1851 V. good	.60
1854 V. fine	.75
1859 V. fine	1.00
1876 Fine	2.00

1825 Good	2.00
1835 Fair	.25
1838-O V. good	5.00
1939-O V. good	1.50
1841-O V. good	2.00
1850-O V. fine	3.00
1853 V. fine	.75
1856 V. fine	1.50
1876-C-C Unc.	3.00
1877 Unc.	1.50

Twenty Cent Pieces

1875-S Unc.	6.00
1875-P Unc.	9.00

Half Dollars

1824 Fine	2.50
1828 Fine	2.00
1834 Fine	2.00
1837 Fine	2.50
1827 Fine	2.00
1829 Fine	2.00
1835 Fine	2.00
1875 Fine	2.00

Silver Dollars

1872 V. fine	3.00
1877-S Trade Dollar, proof	4.50
1878-S Trade Dollar, proof	8.00
1878-P Dollar, 8 feathers, unc.	4.00
1881-O Dollar, unc.	4.00
1884-P Dollar, unc.	3.00
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1849 Open Wr. A U	8.50
1849 Open Wr. V F	6.50
1849 Close Wr. Unc.	13.50
1849 Close Wr. A U	11.50
1849-D A U	35.00
1849-O X F	8.00
1850-D V F	50.00
1850-O Unc	27.00
1851 Unc	8.25
1851 A U	7.50
1851 X F	6.50
1851-C Unc	30.00
1851-C A U	25.00
1851-C X F	18.50
1851-D Unc	50.00
1851-O Unc	15.00
1851-O X F	10.00
1851-O V F	8.00
1852 Unc	8.50
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1855 X F	8.00
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1855-O Unc. Bold date	37.00
1855-O A U	26.00
1855-O X F	18.00
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1856-S X F	27.50
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1857-C V F	30.00
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1858-D Unc	110.00
1858-D V F	60.00
1858-S Unc	50.00
1858-S X F	34.00
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1859-D A U	65.00
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1861 Unc	9.50

1862 Brill unc	\$ 10.00
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1880 Brill proof	50.00
1881 Brill proof	20.00
1883 Brill proof	18.00
1883 Brill unc	10.00
1885 Brill proof	17.50
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1886 Brill proof	20.00
1887 Brill proof	19.00
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1888 Brill proof	17.50
1888 Brill unc	10.00
1889 Brill proof	17.50
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1857 A U	23.00
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1859 Unc	30.00
1859 X F	21.50
1860 A U	26.50
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1861 Brill suprb proof	85.00
1863 Brill suprb proof	85.00
1868 Obv A U; rev marks pin removed	19.00
1869 Brill proof	75.00
1869 Semi-proof	50.00
1871 Proof. Few hair lines ..	80.00
1879 Brill proof	55.00
1883 Brill suprb proof. Wire edge. Gem. Few like this ..	85.00
1886 Brill proof	66.00
1887 Proof	55.00
1888 Proof	55.00
1888 Brill unc	29.00
1889 Brill unc. Mint frost	34.00

O. B. WINDAU

308 Melrose Drive

San Antonio 1, Texas

DECEMBER, 1948

A565

OPEN LETTER TO THE AMERICAN COIN DEALERS' ASSOCIATION

I have noticed with interest your progress, or lack of it, during the past three years and think it is past time for action. The proper time was when your membership reached its peak, before dealers began dropping out because they were not getting their money's worth.

Your credit card system is O. K., but not too reliable. The holder may have used as references part time dealers from whom he has purchased very small amounts.

It is not my intention to tear down the Association, rather to sting it into some action. This is the action I would like to see the Association take: adopt a set of classifications for its members, and see that they adhere to them, "or else." And by "or else" I don't mean a letter from the Association saying "naughty, naughty."

A large percentage of your members are overgrading one or two grades when selling, according to my classifications, and my classifications are the ones used by most of the members of the Association when buying. I am not saying which set of classifications is correct, but rather that the Association should decide upon a set of classifications that can be adopted by all dealers, thus aiding collectors immeasurably. These classifications should be published and so defined that all collectors will know what to expect.

The coins that are overgraded the worst, I believe, are the Barber coins, Dimes, Quarters and Halves, and 1916-D Mercury Dimes. When buying, a dealer expects a coin of the Barber series to show full reverse and obverse, except LIBERTY, for "good." "Very good" should show part LIBERTY, if no more than the L. "Fine" is expected to have full LIBERTY. A 1916-D Mercury Dime is expected to have a full reverse for "good," lettering may be weak. "Very good" must have all reverse letters showing clear. "Fine" must show more than one vertical line on the fasces. A large percentage of the dealers sell Barber coins with no part of LIBERTY for "very good" to "fine." "Fine" to "very fine" will show only part LIBERTY. In the case of the 1916-D Mercury Dime, to get a full reverse you must order a fine to very fine coin. At the present time one dealer will advertise a "very good" 1916-D Dime, full reverse, for \$6.00, while another will advertise a full reverse as "fine" to "very fine" at from \$6.00 to \$7.50. Rather a hardship on the dealer who is trying to grade correctly, and very confusing to the collector.

Let us have action now!

A list of the accepted classifications for the Barber series will be mailed to you upon receipt of a three cent stamp. These classifications may be used on all series without any confusion.

HAROLD E. WHITENECK

68 Huntington Avenue

Boston 16, Mass.

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*Wishes to extend
sincere good wishes
for a joyous Holiday Season
and
throughout the coming year*



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Raymond U. S. Catalogue, 1947, latest issued.....	\$ 3.50
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We handle Raymond and Meghrig boards, American or National; small, .80; large, 1.50. Lists free.	
Binders for American or National albums, small, 1.50; large.....	2.00
Kraft envelopes, 2 x 2, per 1000.....	1.90
Wetzel Wel-Bilt moistureproof cellophane coin envelopes per 100: No. 1 for Dollars, .75; No. 2 for Halves, .60; No. 3 for Quarters, .45; No. 4 for Cent, Nickel, Dime size.....	.35
New Popular albums, complete. These are beauties. Indian Cents, .75; Lincoln Cents, 1.50; Liberty Nickel, .75; Buffalo Nickel, 1.50; Jefferson Nickel, .75; Mercury Dimes, 1.50; Washington Quarters.....	1.50
Whitman boards: all boards in stock; each, postpaid.....	.25
Paper money albums, small, 1.00; medium, 1.15; large	1.75
Uncirculated Jefferson Nickels, complete.....	9.00
Uncirculated Lincolns, 41 different.....	3.50
Foreign coins: 1000 mixed.....	25.00
Blank cardboard boxes for 2x2 envelopes, 9 inches long, per 12 boxes, postpaid	1.60
1929 Liberty Standing Quarter, brill. unc.....	1.40
Large Cents, 10 different.....	3.00
1909-S VDB Lincoln Cent, good to fine.....	8.00
1914-D Lincoln Cent, good to fine.....	3.00
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1943-D.....\$2.00	1943-S.....\$2.00	1949 Standard Cat. U.S. Coins.....\$3.50
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35c extra a set mounted in a nice Bigelow holder.		Also carry complete line of Wayne Raymond pages and binders.

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A568

THE NUMISMATIST

REPORTING OUR SIXTH SALE

Again we wish to express our gratitude to our many friends and customers who made this sale such a successful one. The International Refugee Organization as well as ourselves are most grateful for the many and in most cases liberal bids received. Notwithstanding the fact that these coins were sold for such a worthy cause it came to us as a surprise that our estimates were exceeded by about 12%. It proves again that our estimates based on numismatic experience, plus knowledge of market values, were used by collectors all over the world as a sensible guide in their bidding. Our only regret has been that about 150 bidders were unable to secure any items from this sale.

Our next sale will take place in the Spring of 1949. Already several noteworthy collections are in our hands, amongst them the outstanding library of a well known European numismatist. The catalogue will as usual, be profusely illustrated with collotype plates; attributions will be made with our usual care, and last but not least, grading of conditions will be done accurately so that our out of town customers may bid with confidence.

HENRY GRUNTHAL

P.O. Box 135 Wash. Bridge Sta.
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EDWARD GANS

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Prior to 1935	1939-P	1.65
Wanted	1939-D (Wtd.)	4.00
1930-S	1940-SD (P	
1934-P	Wtd.)	1.40
1934-D	1941-S	1.50
1935-P	1941-PD	1.25
1935-SD	1942-S (Wtd.)	6.00
1936-S	1942-PD	1.00
1936-PD	1943-S	2.25
1937-P	1943-PD	1.00
1937-SD	1944-45-PSD	.90
1938-PSD	1946-47-PSD	.80
1939-S	1948-PD	.75

NICKELS (40)

Prior to 1937	1940-D	5.75
Wanted	1941-PD	4.00
1936-D	1941-S	5.50
1937-P (SD	1942-P Ty. I	6.50
Wtd.)	1942-PS Ty. II	3.00
1937-S	1942-D	35.00
1937-P	1943-D	3.00
1938-P Jeff.	1943-PS	2.75
1938-D Jeff.	1944-PSD	2.75
1938-D Buff.	1945-PSD	2.65
1938-S (Wtd.)	1946-47-PD	2.50
1939-PSD Wtd.	1947-S	2.50
1940-P (S	1948-PD	2.50
Wtd.)		

QUARTERS (40) Prior to 1941 Wanted

1937-D	1940-S	25.00
1941-PD	1941-S	16.50
1942-D (PS Wanted)		15.00
1943-D (PS Wanted)		14.00

DIMES (50)

Prior to 1934 Wanted	
1934-D (P Wanted)	\$25.00
1935-36-PSD Wanted	
1937-P (SD Wanted)	9.00
1938-D (PS Wanted)	9.00
1939-PD (S Wanted)	9.00
1940-PSD (P Wanted)	7.75
1941-PSD (P Wanted)	7.50
1942-PD	7.00
1942-S (Wtd.)	9.00
1943-PD	6.50
1943-S	8.50
1944-PSD	6.25
1945-PSD	6.00
1946-PSD	6.00
1947-48-PSD	5.75

HALF DOLLARS (20)

Prior to 1935 Wanted	
1935-P (SD Wanted)	22.50
1936-37-PSD Wanted	
1938-P (D Wanted)	22.50
1939-S (P Wanted)	35.00
1939-D	18.50
1940-P	15.00
1941-PSD (S Wtd. No weak strikes)	15.00
1942-P	14.50
1942-S	17.50
1942-D	15.00
1943-P	13.00
1943-S	18.50
1944-PSD	12.50
1945-PSD	12.00
1946-PSD	12.00
1947-PD	11.50
1948-PD	11.50

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AN EXPLANATION

I had a sale advertised for September, but due to a robbery in my office, all the highlights of the sale were stolen.

Then, did you know we won the World's Baseball championship?

How could you write a sale catalogue with that going on, and with the temperature 95 in the shade? So, my September sale got "rained" out, and must be delayed until after the first of the year.

All requests for catalogues will be filled, and I sincerely apologize for the delay.

CHAS. H. FISHER

A.N.A. 2146 — A.N.S. 1921

821 Guardian Building

Cleveland 14, Ohio

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	P	S	D
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1911		\$3.70	\$2.25
1912		4.00	
1913		5.00	
1914	2.25		
1915			1.50
1918	.50	5.00	4.00
1919	.50		
1920	.50		
1925	.50	5.50	2.00
1926	.75		
1928	.50		
1929	.25		.75
1930	.20	.30	.60
1931	1.10	1.50	
1932	.50		.90
1933	.65		.45
1934	.15		.25
1935, 6, 7, 8, 9	.10	.12	.12
1940, 1	.08	.08	.08
1942	.08	.15	.08
1943	.06	.10	.06
1944, 5, 6, 7	.05	.05	.05
1937 Proof set 5 pcs.			22.00
1938 Proof set 5 pcs.			15.00
1939 Proof set 5 pcs.			10.50
1940 Proof set 5 pcs.			9.50
1941 Proof set 5 pcs.			6.50
1942 Proof set 5 pcs.			6.00
1942 Proof set 6 pcs.			6.75

Rolls (50) Lincoln Cents			
Bright uncirculated			
	P	S	D
1937	\$1.95	\$2.50	\$1.95*
1939	1.65	1.95	3.75
1940	1.40	1.40	1.40
1941	1.25	1.50	1.25
1942	1.00	5.50	.95*
1943	.95	2.50	.95*
1944	.90*	.75*	.80*
1945	.75*	.75*	.75*
1946	.75	.75	.75*
1947	.70	.70	.70
* In 10 roll lots 10% discount, one kind or mixed.			
41 bright Lincoln Cents 1934-47 in cellophane tubes			2.35
Same, uncirculated			1.80
Same, very fine			1.50
31 bright uncirculated Jefferson Nickels 1938-1947			9.00
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Protect-A-Coin Cellophane Envelopes			
#1 for Dollars, Crowns, etc., per 100			.50
#2 for Halves, Quarters, etc., per 100			.35
#3 for Cents, Dimes, Nickels per 100			.25

Write for prices on other grades of Lincoln Cents and Jefferson Nickels.
Add 10c for orders of less than \$5.00.

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1863-S VF	\$ 6.25	1900-S F	\$.85	1898-S VG	\$ 1.75
1866-S F	2.25	1908-S F	.80	1901-S G	1.50
1867-S VF	3.50	1911-S F	.75	1902-S VG	1.50
1868-S Unc.	5.75	1914-S F	.75	1903-S VG	1.50
1869-S F	2.25	1917-S VF	.60	1904-S G	1.00
1873-S VF	1.75	1919-S F	.40	1907-S VG	1.50
		1923-S VF	.45	1908-S G	1.00
Cents		1926-S F	.40	1913-S VG	1.50
1908-S F	2.25	1928-S VF	.35	1914-S VG	1.50
1909-S VF	.90	1929-S XF	.60	1915-S VG	1.50
1910-S XF	.60	1930-S XF	.60	1917 Obv. S-VG	2.00
1911-S VF	.40	1931-S VF	.30	1917 Rev. S-F	3.00
1912-S VF	.40			1918-S F	2.00
1913-S VF	.50	Quarters		1920-S F	2.00
1915-S VF	.50	1900-S G	.75	1923-S F	2.00
1926-S XF	1.00	1902-S VG	.85	1928-S F	1.50
1931-S XF	.90	1905-S VG	.85	1933-S VF	2.50
		1907-S VG	.85		
Nickels		1912-S VG	1.00	Dollars	
1912-S F	2.85	1915-S VG	1.00	1879-S Unc.	2.50
1913-S XF	3.25	1918-S VF	2.25	1880-S Unc.	2.50
1913-S XF	10.75	1920-S VF	2.75	1882-S Unc.	2.50
1914-S XF	3.00	1924-S XF	4.00	1889-O VF	2.50
1915-S F	1.00	1926-S VF	3.75	1889-S Unc.	3.00
1917-S VF	2.00	1927-S F	1.50	1890-S Unc.	2.00
1919-S VF	2.75	1928-S XF	1.75	1891-S Unc.	2.50
1921-S F	1.25	1929-S XF	1.00	1897-S Unc.	3.25
1926-S F	.75	1930-S XF	1.00	1898-S Unc.	3.50
1927-S VF	1.50	1932-S VF	2.25	1902-S Unc.	3.50
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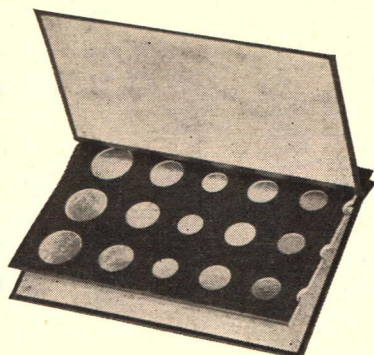
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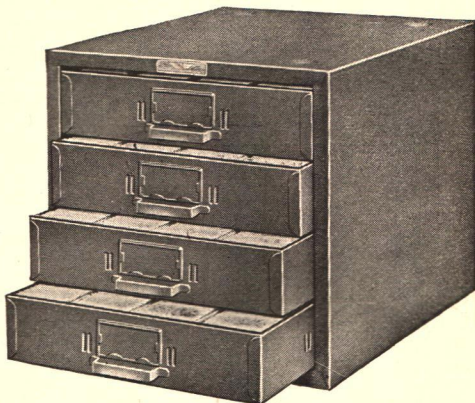
Cabinet Size:—Length $11\frac{1}{2}$ in.; Width 10 in.; Height 10 in.

Drawer Size:—Length $11\frac{1}{2}$ in.; width $9\frac{1}{2}$ in.; depth 2 in. Each drawer has 8 sections. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.; width 2 in.; depth 2 in.

Construction:—Heavy gauge steel. Flush lap joint corners electrically welded. One piece drawer supports. All edges hemmed or returned—eliminates all sharp edges. Drawers have card-holders and bar pull.

Finish & Color:—Outside of Cabinet attractive Grey Ripple hard baked Enamel. Drawers have smooth Grey Enamel Finish.

Weight:—9 lbs. 14 oz.



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1909-S VG 70c; F \$1.00. 1914-D VG \$2.50; F \$3.50. 1921-S 15c. 1922-D VG 10c; F 20c; VF 30c; AU \$1.00. 1924-D VG 40c; F 75c; VF \$1.00. 1931-S VG 60c; F 80c; VF \$1.00. COMPLETE set Lincoln Cents (no 1922-P): this set is extremely fine, the 1909-S VDB unc., and many early dates AU. Later dates unc. a beautiful set. \$42.00.

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I have all dates and mints of Buffalo Nickels. 1913-D Ty. 1 VG 40c; F 65c; VF \$1.00; AU \$2.00. 1931-S F 15c; VF 30c. 1937-D Three legged buffalo F \$1.25; VF \$1.50; AU \$3.00.

Liberty Standing Quarters

1919-D VG \$3.00; F \$5.00; VF \$7.50. 1920-D VG \$3.00; F \$5.00; VF \$7.50; AU \$15.00. COMPLETE set L. S. Quarters, all dates and mints except 1916, set fine, VF and AU; average VF \$99.00. Would cost much more if bought separately. 1932-D Washington Quarters G \$1.00; VG \$1.75; F \$2.50; VF \$6.00; AU \$15.00.

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1893-S VG to F \$19.50. 1903-O VG to F \$19.50 (one ea.); the two for \$37.00. 1903-S VG \$3.00.

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Satisfaction guaranteed; any coin may be returned within three days and money promptly refunded. Member A.N.A.

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SOUTH AFRICA 1948 XF 5 Shillings	2.00
MEXICO 1921 Comm. Dos Pesos VF	2.50
MEXICO 1943, 4, 5 or 7 unc. Peso..	1.00
MEXICO 1947 unc. 5 Pesos.....	1.50
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1949 Standard Catalog.....	3.50
Guide Book U.S. Coins.....	1.50

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1948-S	5.75	rolls) ..	16.50
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1917-S Ty. 2		2.50		7.50
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1918-D		1.25	2.00	2.75
1918-S	.50	.75	1.50	2.50
1919	1.00	1.75	2.50	5.50
1919-D	2.50		5.00	
1919-S	2.00			20.00
1920	.50	.75	1.00	1.50
1920-D	3.50	5.00	7.50	
1920-S		.75	1.00	1.50
1921 Fr. .75;	2.50	5.00	7.50	15.00
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2.50			12.50	15.00
1924-D		1.25		
1924-S		1.25	2.50	
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1890-O	V.F. 1.50;	Unc. 2.00
1890-S	V.F. 1.50;	Unc. 2.00
1891	V.F. 1.50	
1891-O	V.F. 1.50	
1891-S	Unc. 2.00	
1892	V.F. 1.50	
1892-O	V.F. 1.50;	X.F. 2.00
1892-S	F. 1.50;	V.F. 2.00
1893-CC	F. 5.00	
1894-O	F. 1.50;	V.F. 2.00
1895-O	X.F. 4.50	
1896-O	F. 1.50;	V.F. 2.00
1896-S	F. 1.50;	V.F. 2.00
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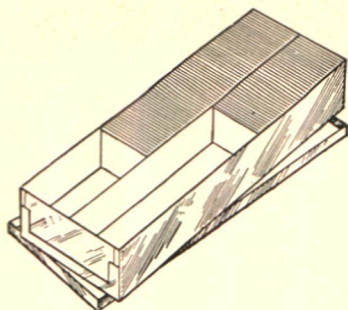
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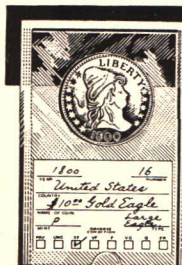
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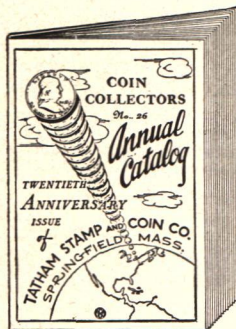
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THE COINAGE OF THE SPANISH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF 1868

By F. XAVIER CALICO

Barcelona, Spain

In the history of Spain in the last century, with so many political events; the revolution of 1868 occupies an outstanding place. As far as numismatists are concerned, its importance is fundamental, inasmuch as the Provisional Government instituted, as a result of the revolution, the monetary unit known as the "peseta," strictly based upon the decimal metric system.

The above mentioned government recognized the political importance of monetary reform, and, in spite of the various serious problems with which it was confronted, a law was promulgated which meant the opening of a new era in the Spanish monetary system, just nineteen days after this government had come into power.

In order to understand better the grave situation through which Spain was passing at the time, we think it useful to give here a brief account of the constant disturbances that occurred during the regime ultimately overthrown by the revolution of 1868.

At the death of King Fernando VII, on the 29th of September 1833, the king having designated his daughter Isabel as heiress to the throne, Don Carlos, brother of the late king, did not recognize the will of Fernando VII as valid, arguing that the Salic Law ruling the succession to the Spanish throne, as established by the first Bourbon King Felipe V prevented this. Don Carlos therefore with the help of the Holy See, Austria, Russia, Prussia and the Italian kingdoms, organized a coalition aimed at seizing the power.

Consequently, Spain split into two big factions: the Liberals, who adopted Isabel's party and included the most moderate elements up to the most extreme ones; and the Traditionalist, who supported Don Carlos's claim, who defended the old institutions and ideas, which, they feared, would disappear through the innovations propounded by the Liberals.

Civil war broke out ruthlessly and ravaged Spain for over six years.

On the 31st of August 1839, the "Carlist" war officially came to an end, by the Agreement of Vergara, whereby the army of Don Carlos was to be disbanded, with recognition of Isabel II as Queen of Spain.

Although the war was virtually over, hostilities continued in separate localities in the country for some time, chiefly in Catalonia, as many followers of Don Carlos still existed hoping for an opportunity to impose their views.

Queen Isabel II was by then eight years of age and under the guardianship of her mother, the Dowager Queen Regent Maria Cristina of Bourbon.

The secret wedding of the Queen Regent, to an officer of the Palace, created great unrest and brought about the establishment of a Revolutionary Committee in Madrid and finally, the downfall of Maria Cristina on the 12th of October, 1840, when General Espartero, responsible for the successful Agreement of Vergara, was appointed as Regent.

On the 27th of September, 1841, General Espartero was compelled to face a plot instigated by the Dowager Queen from Paris, supported by noted generals.

In the following year, a serious rebellion broke out in Barcelona, which was put down by Gen. Espartero by a bombardment of the city.

In May, 1843, on the occasion of the dissolution of the Cortes, an uprising started in several parts of the country, under the command of Generals Serrano, O'Donnell and Narvaez.

General Espartero being eliminated, new outbursts occurred, and Barcelona was again bombarded.

To strengthen the position of the government, it was decided to advance the coming of age of the young Queen, who, on the 10th of November, 1843, swore loyalty to the Constitution, by which began the personal rule of Isabel II.

In 1844, the Prime Ministers of Spain, first Gonzalez Bravo, then Gen. Narvaez later in the same year, were obliged to quell some more or less violent insurrections, organized by the so-called "progressists," at Alicante, Madrid and Haro. The result of this repression was that in one year, the government ordered two hundred and fourteen people to be shot, Gen. Zurbano and his sons amongst them.

In 1846, the government presided over by Isturiz, put down a further "progressist" insurrection in Galicia.

In view of the revolutions that had broken out at that time in several countries of Europe, and in order to forestall the reaction that this might cause in Spain, Gen. Narvaez received dictatorial powers in 1848, and he crushed the riots that broke out in Madrid and Seville, at the same time causing fresh "Carlist" activities in Catalonia to be wiped out.

By virtue of the stern discipline imposed by Gen. Narvaez, and the successful action by the Bravo Murillo Government that succeeded him, the country enjoyed a period of relative quiet. However, in 1854, whilst Sartorius was in office, some moderate elements led by Generals Dulce and O'Donnell, uprose and met the government troops at Vicalvaro.

Nevertheless, the result of the fight being in doubt the revolutionaries secured the support of the "progressist" party, and the government was finally overthrown.

A Cabinet was then formed, presided over by Generals Espartero and O'Donnell, who in the following year, had to quell some Republican rebellions in both Barcelona and Valencia.

During the next two years, from 1856 to 1857, rebellions and insurrections took place at Burgos, Valladolid, Palencia, Benavente, Barcelona, Zaragoza, Jaen, Teruel, Alicante and Murcia, and important encounters between revolutionaries and government forces occurred in Madrid.

The birth of Prince Alphonso, afterwards Alphonso XII, and the foundation of the "Union Liberal" party, afforded a new peaceful period of seven years.

In 1865, students violently demonstrated in Madrid, and the way in which they were repressed caused great indignation.

General Prim, one of the greatest enemies of Isabel II, organized a

number of risings during 1866-1867, and even though they all failed, they were gradually undermining the power of the Queen's governments.

The enemies of the dynasty became stronger and stronger in increasing numbers.

In addition, the death of Gen. O'Donell in November, 1867, and that of Gen. Narvaez in April, 1868, two personalities on whose great prestige and influence Isabel II had so far relied, increased the difficult situation of her party.

In the month of September, 1868, Admiral Topete in command of the Navy then at anchor at Cadiz, revolted, and together with Gen. Prim, issued a Manifesto called "Spain with Honour," declaring the dethronement of Isabel II.

Gen. Prim went to Catalonia to raise an army, whilst Gen. Serrano, also one of the most important rebels, recruited another army in Seville.

On the 29th of September, a battle took place between the revolutionary army and the Queen's. They met upon both banks of the river Guadalquivir at the Bridge of Alcolea, this battle being named after it.

The Queen's forces were thrown back, and subsequently most of its components went over to the revolutionary side.

Isabel II, who was by then in San Sebastian, passed over to France, where she died on the 9th of April, 1904, having already abdicated in 1870 in favour of her son Alphonso XII.

The revolution having succeeded, a "Gobierno Provisional" was formed on the 30th of September, 1868, taking on the name of "Poder Ejecutivo" on the 11th of February of the following year.

On June 15th, 1869, Gen. Serrano was made Regent and on the 3rd of November 1870, the Cortes elected Don Amadeo of Savoy, Duke of Aosta, third son of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, as King of Spain, so that the temporary office of Chief-of-State was finally brought to an end.

In the foregoing, we believe that the complexity of the situation the "Gobierno Provisional" had to face has been well explained, and the fact that one of their first steps was in connection with monetary reform, gives us a clear idea of its real importance.

The great variety of coins then circulating in Spain made the business life of the country exceedingly difficult, as constant checks on their authenticity and weight were required.

In order to remedy this situation various regulations had already been issued.

Under Isabel II, the first decree was published on April 15th, 1848, establishing the basis of a semi-decimal system, by creating the "Doblon" of Isabel, worth 100 "reales" gold, the "Duro," of 20 reales silver with its divisions, and the Medio Real, the Decima of Real and the Media Decima for copper coins. Other regulations additional to this decree were issued in 1855 and 1861, such as that of dividing the unit "real" into 100 parts, for accounting purposes, but none of these must have been considered as useful, as on the 26th, June, 1864, the Queen signed a new monetary law as decreed by the Cortes.

By the above law, the unit silver coin "escudo" was created, fineness 900 weight 12.980 gr., with gold multiples of 10, 4, and 2 escudos, silver of 2 escudos with divisions of 40, 20, and 10 centimes; and bronze of 5, 2½, 1, and ½ centimes.

This reform mainly aimed at facilitating trade with Latin America, since the escudo unit exactly equalled the half-peso, the current unit in those countries.

All these laws did not ease the situation as regards the complicated monetary circulation; on the contrary, with the addition of the new coins matters only became still more confused.

It was then, that Don Laureano Figuerola, Minister of Finance for the Provisional Government, no doubt wishing to bring this situation to an end, issued a decree on the 19th of October, 1868, whereby a new monetary system was adopted, establishing the "peseta" as monetary unit, and withdrawing all currency struck prior to this law.

The new monetary unit, the "Peseta," was equivalent to 100 centimes, and it was established in the decree that gold pieces, of fineness 900 and weight 325806 gr. per peseta, worth 100, 50, 20, 10, and 5 pesetas, should be struck.

Silver, of fineness 900 and weight 25 gr. worth 5 pesetas; of fineness 835 and weight 10, 5, 2.50 and 1 gr. respectively worth 2 and 1 pesetas with decimals worth 50 and 20 centimes, was provided for. Bronze was also provided with a copper of fineness 950; tin fineness 040; and zinc fineness 010, weight 1 gr. per centime, worth 10, 5, 2, and 1 centimes.

The designs to be represented on the coins were mentioned in the decree in question as well as an order that the initials of the officials held responsible for the accuracy of fineness and weight, should be marked on all coins.

A further decree of the same date ordered the calling of a competition to submit designs for the dies; those adopted were to be acquired by the State and utilized for striking the coins.

In this competition, the engravers, Jose Lozano, for his models for gold coins, and Luis Planiol, for his models for bronze coins, were both rewarded.

The political instability prevented the 1868 law to be put into effect in all respects, more especially in regards to the withdrawal from circulation of the old coins.

A contemporary author writing in 1871, stated that there were 97 different kinds of coins in circulation, belonging to seven different monetary systems, established in Spain at different times since 1772, since the recall of older coinage provided for by the different reforms, had not been carried out.

On the other hand, the new copper coin issued in centimes of the peseta, met with the temporary opposition of the public, but under the rule of Alphonso XII, the use of the new coin became general, and in 1887, a decree declared that any currency not adjusting itself to the unit created by the 1868 law was to be considered as illegal, and a term was fixed for its exchange.

COINS OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT



No. 1. Pattern coin commemorating the Battle of the Bridge of Alcolea

OBV: * ESPAÑA LIBRE*25 MILESIMAS DE ESCUDO. Legend within a wreath of evergreen oak: 29 DE-SETIEMBRE-1868

REV: * SOBERANIA NACIONAL. The Aqueduct of Segovia within a laurel wreath.

Smooth edge. AE.

This pattern commemorative coin must have been struck prior to the decree establishing the "peseta," as it adheres to the escudo system. The six-pointed stars figuring thereon, indicate that the patterns were struck at the Madrid Mint. No records appertaining to the same have been found.



No. 2. Pattern coin or Medal of the 5 Pesetas coin.

OBV: ESPAÑA. A Matron with mural crown to 1. reclining over the Iberian Peninsula, leaning her l. arm upon the Pyrenees, her r. arm uplifted and holding an olive branch in her hand. In the exergue: L.M.1868.

REV: * SOBERANIA NACIONAL*GOBIERNO PROVISIONAL. Spanish Coat-of-Arms with mural crown and the Pillars of Hercules.

Smooth edge.

Of this medal there are silver and copper pieces, the silver ones weighing 25 g. and the copper ones 24 and 50 g.

The initial letters L. M. figuring on the Obv. refer to Luis Marchioni, General Engraver to the Madrid Mint from the 29th of July, 1861, to the 15th of October, 1873.

Although the types of this medal are the same as those of the "duros" that were struck later, they vary somewhat in detail, chiefly in the relief which is much higher.

FIRST ISSUE, WITH LEGEND "GOBIERNO PROVISIONAL" AND THE INITIALS S. N. AND M. REFERRING TO:

S—Donato Alvarez Santullano, Assayer of the Madrid Mint, from the 29th of June, 1867 to the 28th of February, 1873.

N—Jose Rafael Narvaez, Assayer of the Madrid Mint, from the 29th of June, 1867 to the 31st of July, 1870.

M—Angel Mendoza Ordóñez, the checker of the weight of the Madrid Mint, from the 29th of March, 1867, to the 30th of November, 1892.



No. 3. Peseta.

OBV: GOBIERNO PROVISIONAL. Same type as previous one. In the exergue *1869*.

REV: 200 PIEZAS EN KILOGRAMO S. N. UNA PESETA . M . Same type as previous one.

Milled edge. AR.

The Provisional Government changed its name to "Executive Power," on the 11th of February, 1869. This peseta must therefore have been struck at a previous date. The number of this type struck cannot be known as it is included in the statistics with those of other types of the same year.

SECOND ISSUE, WITH THE LEGEND "ESPANA" BY THE SAME ASSAYERS AND THE CHECKER OF THE WEIGHT OF THE FIRST ISSUE



No. 4. 5 Pesetas.

OBV: Same type as No. 2, with sixpointed star at the beginning and the end of legend. On the exergue: —1869.— Within the first star: 18 and within the second star: 69.—

REV: LEY 900 MILESIMAS*40 PIEZAS EN KILOG.— S.N. 5 PESETAS .M. On the edge: SOBERANIA NACIONAL and 5 (five) six-pointed stars. AR.

In the statistics of the Mint, no striking of pieces of 5 Pesetas is reported for the year 1869. Very few of them must have been struck and they were probably mentioned together with those for the following year. They are very rare.



No. 5. 2 Pesetas.

OBV: Same as previous one.

REV: 100 PIEZAS EN KILOGRAMO S. N. 2 PESETAS .M. Same type as previous one.

Milled edge. AR.

3,269,853 pieces were struck.



No. 6. Peseta.

OBV: Same as No. 4.

REV: 200 PIEZAS EN KILOGRAMO. S. N. UNA PESETA A. M. Same type as previous one.

Milled edge. AR.

7,367,146 pieces were struck.



No. 7. 50 centimos. Same type as No. 4.

OBV: Inside the first star the number 6 and inside the second star the number 9.

REV: 400 PIEZAS EN KILOGRAMO S. N. 50 CENT. .M. Same type as previous one.

Milled edge. AR.

452,726 pieces were struck.



No. 8. 20 centimos.

OBV: Same as previous one.

REV: 1000 PIEZAS EN KILOGRAMO S. N. 20 CENT. .M.

Milled edge. AR.

The coins of 20 centimos never came to be effectively in circulation. In the statistics for the year 1869 no striking of pieces of 20 centimos is registered. Exceedingly few must have been struck and they were probably entered into the records together with those for the following year. They are very rare.

THIRD ISSUE WITH "ANO 1870" BY THE SAME ASSAYERS AND THE CHECKER OF THE WEIGHT OF THE FIRST ISSUE.

No. 9. 5 Pesetas.

OBV: Same type as No. 4. On the exergue: 1870. Inside the stars: 18-70.

REV: Same as No. 4.

AR.

5,923,455 pieces were struck.

No. 10. 2 Pesetas.

OBV: Same type as No. 5. On the exergue: 1870. Inside the stars: 18-70.

REV: Same as No. 5.

Milled edge. AR.

1,503,972 pieces were struck.

No. 11. Peseta.

OBV: Same type as No. 6. On the exergue: 1870. Inside the stars: 18-70.

REV: Same as No. 6.

Milled edge. AR.

3,865,169 pieces were struck.

No. 12. 50 Centimos.

OBV: Same type as No. 7. On the exergue: 1870. Inside the stars: 7-0.

REV: Same as No. 7.

Milled edge. AR.

539,808 pieces were struck.

No. 13. 20 Centimos.

OBV: Same type as No. 8. On the exergue: 1870. Inside the stars: 7-0.

REV: Same as No. 8.

Milled edge. AR.

These pieces are recorded as struck in 1871, as, very probably, the work was not completed until that year. Only 5,091 pieces were struck and they never effectively circulated. They are rare.

FOURTH ISSUE OF "1870" WITH THE INITIALS "S.D" y "M" equivalent to:

S. — Assayer (see issue)

D. — Eduardo Diaz Pimienta, Second Assayer on the 31st of July 1870.
First Assayer on the 19th May 1873. Ceasing July 1878.

M. — CHECKER OF THE WEIGHT (See First Issue)



No. 14. 100 Pesetas.

OBV: * ESPANA. * Female figure facing, standing on Iberian Peninsula,

looking to the l. and pointing with her r. hand towards the Straits of Gibraltar and holding an olive branch in her l. hand. On the exergue: 1870. Inside first star figures 18 and inside second star, figures 70. To l. of field: L. MARCHIONI.

REV: LEY 900 MILESIMAS 31 PIEZAS EN KILOGRAMO S.D. 100 PESETAS .M. Spanish Coat-of-Arms with royal crown and mantle, surrounded by Golden Fleece. On edge: SOBERANIA NACIONAL and 5 six-pointed stars. Remark. These coins should be considered as patterns. A small number of them is known to have been struck, although not on record in the Mint. They are extremely rare.

COINING OF BRONZE COINS

The coining of bronze coins as arranged by the law of the 19th of October 1868, was entrusted by contract to the firm Oeschger & Mesdach, of Ter Kiel (Belgium), who carried out the order in Barcelona. For this reason, eight-pointed stars are represented on them, the mark of the Barcelona Mint, and the monogram formed by the O and the M of the makers.



No. 15. Pattern 10 Centimes piece.

OBV:* DIEZ GRAMOS* 1870. Inside a dotted circle: Female figure to l. sitting upon the Pyrenees, r. arm lifted and holding an olive branch. In the exergue: A.C.

REV: CIEW PIEZAS EN KILOG. S. DIEZ CENTIMOS F. Inside a dotted circle: Lion advancing to l. holding the Spanish oval Coat-of-Arms. In the exergue: Monogram M.

Plain edge. AE.

The design of this piece corresponds exactly to the requirements laid down for the Competition; the model definitely adopted was however notably different. They are rare.



No. 16. 10 Centimes.

OBV: DIEZ GRAMOS 1870. Inside dotted circle: Female figure sitting r. on the Pyrenees, her l. arm lifted and her r. resting upon mountains and holding an olive branch. In the exergue: L. MARCHIONI.

REV: *CIEN PIEZAS EN KILOG.* DIEZ CENTIMOS. Inside dotted circle: Lion rampant to r. head turned to l. supporting the

Spanish oval Coat-of-Arms. In the exergue: Monogram M.
Plain edge. AE.

These coins continued to be struck without variation until 1876.
Pieces struck totalled 170,088,104.



No. 17. 5 Centimes.

OBV: CINCO GRAMOS. Same as previous type.

REV: *DOSCIENTAS PIEZAS EN KILOG. Same as previous type.
Plain edge. AE.

Total quantity struck from 1870 to 1876: 287,380,761 pieces.



No. 18. 2 Centimes.

OBV: DOS GRAMOS. Same type as No. 16.

REV: *QUINIENTAS PIEZAS EN KILOG.* DOS CENTIMOS. Same
type as No. 16.

Total struck from 1870 to 1876: 115,868,832 pieces.



No. 19. Centime.

OBV: UNGRAMO. Same type as No. 16.

REV: *MIL PIEZAS EN KILOG.* UN CENTIMO. Same type as No. 16.
Plain edge AE.

Total struck from 1870 to 1876: 169,890,697 pieces.

**COINS OF THE SAME TYPES STRUCK AFTER THE
PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT**

Either under the rule of Amadeo I (2nd January 1871 to 11th February 1873) or during the Republic (11th February 1873 to 31st December 1874), in addition to the bronze coins already described, silver coins of the same types as issued by the Provisional Government were struck. No reference is made here to these coins, since by the date inside the stars it is possible to classify them under the corresponding government.

The initials of the assayers D.E. are found on these coins, corresponding to: D: Eduardo Diaz Pimienta, Assayer, (see Fourth Issue).

E: Julio de la Escosura y Tablares, Assayer to the Madrid Mint as from 19th May 1873 to 13th July 1878.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

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Archivo de la Casa de Moneda de Madrid.
Calico. *Catalogo de la Coleccion C.T.* (in press)
Campaner y Fuertes. *Memorial Numismatico Espanol*, 1873.
Cancio Villa-amil. *Situacion del Tesoro Publico*, Memoria 1871.
Garcia Gonzalez. *Tratado*, 1875.
Mateu y Llopis. *La Moneda Espanola*, 1946.
Pericot Garcia. *La Espana Contemporanea*, 1934.
Planiol. *Casa de la Moneda*. 1917.
Reventos Bardoy. *Isabel II*, etc. 1937.
Revue Belge de Numismatique, 1871.

CALIFORNIA STATE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION HOLDS CONVENTION

The third semi-annual convention of the California State Numismatic Association was held on October 9th and 10th at the Ambassador Hotel in Santa Monica, California, and definitely established this semi-annual gathering of collectors as a coordinating factor for numismatics in California.

With a registration of 211 coming from 59 California communities and five other states, the attendance far exceeded that at the two conventions held at Fresno and Bakersfield, and attested to the growth in popularity of this event.

The Bay Cities Coin Club of Santa Monica, host club deserves credit for a job well done, with particular mention going to Aubrey Austin, Harry Davidson, president of the club, Abe Kosoff, Jim Miladin and Karl Brainard, who composed the committee in charge of arrangements.

All convention activities were housed on the fourth floor of the hotel, overlooking the world famous Santa Monica beach. Members' displays and dealers' bourse were exhibited in the large, high ceilinged, well-lighted Sea Foam Room, and were the scene of continuous activity throughout.

First place for displays was taken by S. A. Koeppl of Los Angeles for an outstanding exhibit chronologically arranged, of coins mentioned in the Bible, with coins of that time of the Roman Empire. Other awards made by the committee headed by Dr. N. A. Bowers of Atherton, went to Michael P. Carey, Los Angeles, Clinton P. Hester, Los Angeles, Charles L. Ruby, Fullerton, Emil Johnson, San Diego, Fred Schaffer, Kingsburg, T. W. Ward, Fallbrook and Elliott Markoff of North Hollywood. Judging was on the basis of originality and effectiveness of display, scope of coverage, specialization and quality. Forty-two collectors had displays.

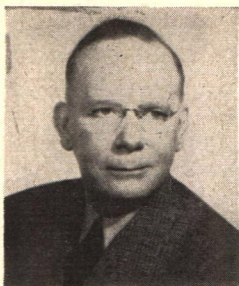
The banquet on Saturday evening was featured by an address by Herbert Bergen of Fullerton, his subject being "The Romance of Gold." Abe Kosoff of Beverly Hills was the speaker at the Sunday luncheon, delivering a well-prepared paper on "Counterfeiting." An impromptu address by "Swede" Ostrom of Kingsburg, interpreted by Johnny Lenker of Redlands contributed a lighter note to the proceedings. Messrs. Ralph A. Mitchell of Bakersfield, and Jack Hecht of San Francisco were masters of ceremonies at the two gatherings.

The two sessions of the auction sale conducted by S. J. Kabealo of Pasadena were well attended and spirited bidding resulted. The 782 lot sale offered no great rarities, but the diversified offering opened the bidding to a larger number of collectors. "Silver Tongued Sam" was in good form, and drew favorable comment for the able manner in which he conducted the auction.

Two short business sessions handled the administrative part of the convention, but many lesser highlights made the convention a scene of continuous activity. Display of some of the great rarities, among them the Brashear doubloon, a special luncheon for members of the fair sex, the appearance of Miss Colleen Townsend of 20th Century Fox Pictures as "Queen of the Convention," and a radio quiz program over station KOWL, pitting collectors from the south against those from the north, with Abe Kosoff as moderator, were other events that went far to make this third convention the best yet held by this growing organization which now boasts a membership of 328.

— L. C. PANOSH, Secretary

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE



Lehigh Valley Coin Club Banquet

The Ninth Annual Banquet of the Lehigh Valley Coin Club was held on the evening of October 21, at the YMCA, Nazareth, Pa.

President H. N. Shepherd welcomed the 96 members and their guests. Pleasing entertainment was provided by Miss Norma Johnson, Marshall Miller, Russell Schooley, and Mar Shall.

Colonel Joseph Moss, member of the Board of Governors of the A.N.A. was the principal speaker of the evening and his talk was greatly enjoyed. David Bullowa was among the out-of-town guests.

K. LOBB, Secretary

1949 Convention Auction

The 1949 ANA Convention Auction Sale has been awarded to the Numismatic Gallery of Beverly Hills (formerly of New York City). With its record of prominent auctions and the experience of having handled the auctions at the recent conventions in Cincinnati, Davenport and Buffalo, the Gallery is expected to prepare a sale which promises to be an outstanding feature of the big California Convention.

Club Formed in Louisville, Kentucky

On October 26, ten persons met for the purpose of forming a coin club in the Library of the University of Louisville Administration Building. Dr. Laurence Lee Howe was elected president; Henry Cary, vice president; and W. O. Haddaway, secretary-treasurer. All coin collectors in that vicinity are cordially invited to become members and details of the next meeting can be obtained from Mr.

Haddaway. His address is Second Floor, 205 South Fourth Street, Louisville 2, Kentucky.

The Club is to be known as the Louisville Coin Club.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

For two thousand years, men have been trying to say something new about the day we are approaching; the anniversary of the birth of a man whose mission in life was to show that living in conformity with the fundamental or basic laws of creation would result in the highest expression of life. He was more than a man; the only character that has ever lived in the pages of history who changed the thoughts of men in such a way as to affect not only their lives, but the lives of those who followed them.

Love is the only creative force, and He came to teach men that love is necessary for the fulfillment of the obligations resting upon them. Love always gives the best it has, and is a restless, seeking force, trying to discover some better thing to give. And this is life.

At this season of the year, we are accustomed to allow the sentiment of love to rule in place of the desire to accomplish the purposes we have in mind for ourselves. It is too often the case that men are controlled by, or should we say are slaves to, an inordinate desire to possess those things that will make life more comfortable and easy, but the attainment of which does not always result in comfort and ease.

To live truly, one must think accurately and remember obligations to others. At this season, we are remembering our obligations, and therefore we call it the Glad Season, the anniversary of the good news to the earth that a Savior was born, whose teachings would bring all the good things of life to men who live those teachings.

I extend to you the old, old greeting, expressed so often, but which means so much, in wishing you a happy Christmas, in the true sense of the word, and a prosperous New Year.

Sincerely,

LOYD B. GETTYS, President

RUSSIAN BEARD TOKENS

By RANDOLPH ZANDER, A.N.A. 11168, Alexandria, Va.

Peter the Great carried out many great enterprises during his long and stormy reign. He prevailed over his enemies at home and abroad; he built the magnificent city of St. Petersburg — his window on the Baltic; he laid the foundation of a native industrial system by the importation of teacher-craftsmen from the west; and he enlarged Russian commerce with the west.

Peter hoped that he could infuse the energy of the western peoples into his conservative, half-Asiatic subjects. Beside various practical measures to that end, he undertook a reform in men's styles: upon his return from Europe in 1698 he decreed that his Russians should dress like Europeans — in the German fashion, as he termed it — and shave their patriarchal beards. It would be unfair to say that Peter hoped this external change alone would alter the habits and ideas of his subjects, but certainly the quixotic energy with which he pushed this particular reform shows that he expected deeper and more lasting results than it really produced.

The czar's frontal attack on the customs of his people produced a violent and indignant reaction; the Boyars with cold dignity reminded the sovereign that a bearded man was the image and likeness of God, and petitioned him most urgently to save them from the blasphemy of beardlessness. Even the autocrat of all the Russias found it expedient to temper his ukase, and late in 1698 he ordered the striking "from red copper" of 50,000 *chekhi* or tokens with a representation of a beard on one side and the date on the other. This was the first beard token. It was intended to be given as a sort of receipt to persons who, by paying an annual tax, could continue to wear their beards and dress in the traditional Russian costume.

Only one example of the 1698 beard token survived into the twentieth century, and opinion is divided as to whether it is an original, a counterfeit, or a *piece de fantaisie*. From this fact it is evident that the 1698 project of issuing beard tokens did not materialize. Furthermore, a decree of 16 January 1705 took up the problem again, and in detail. It specifically provided that tokens were to be issued as receipts to persons who paid a beard tax. This circumstance proves by inference that the use of tokens, although envisaged in 1698, had not been undertaken officially at that time.

In pursuance of the 1705 ukase a considerable number of copper tokens was struck and put to use, and these are the beard tokens that have come down to us. Forty years ago they were still relatively common, but now they have become quite scarce.

The 1705 ukase was the high point of the czar's campaign to make his subjects look like westerners. It prescribed that "persons of every class, except priests and deacons" should shave, but that those who did not want to shave should pay an annual tax ranging from 30 to 100 rubles, for the various classes of nobles, landowners and officials. A flat rate of 2 *dengi* (one kopeck) per beard was established for peasants; the peasants' tax presumably was to be paid by their masters.

One judges that, as a practical matter, peasants would hardly be required to discard their homespun for foppish and expensive western clothing, but the upper classes were obliged to dress "in the German fashion." The law provided for check-points at the entrance to towns, where officials would deny passage to any bearded person who could not produce a beard token. In addition, law enforcement agencies were enjoined to arrest and fine bewhiskered individuals on sight if they carried no beard license.

For almost ten years after this burst of bureaucratic zeal no mention was made of the beard tax in the official documents that have come down to the present. Not until 1714 did the subject reappear; a ukase of that year and others of 1722 and 1723 give evidence that this unpopular law was being widely flouted. In any case, no beard tokens were struck between 1705 and 1724. Thus their use as an annual tax receipt must have come to an end very soon after 1705, and one wonders how uniformly the tax itself was collected during those years.

A new ukase reopened the matter in 1724 in relation to the Raskolniki, a sect of Old Believers or Orthodox Christians who did not belong to the Established Church in Russia. The Raskolniki were the most passionate opponents of the beard law; they were under various other restrictions because of their faith, and the somewhat arbitrary injunction against beards seemed to them to be a symbol of all their tribulations. (The Jews of Eastern Europe were little affected by the beard tax, since the provinces where most of them lived were then part of Poland.) The 1724 ukase also freed the peasants from the necessity of shaving or being taxed; and it further directed that inquiry be made as the practicality of issuing "free tokens" — metal passes to be issued to certain classes of persons, entitling the bearded bearers to go about their business for life without being molested.

A pattern piece was struck in 1724 in a new design on a square planchet, and in 1725 some 2,600 of the new square beard tokens were prepared. Whether these were to be "free tokens" or simply a new style of beard tokens is not known. In any case, they were not used, and in 1728 almost all of them were melted down and the copper used to coin ordinary kopeck pieces. In the same year (1728) the tax rate on beards was set at a uniform rate of 50 rubles a year for all those taxed.

Twenty-four years later, long after Czar Peter's death, a ukase was issued by the Empress Elizabeth concerning the vexatious and long-mooted question of western dress and enforced shaving. After frankly admitting the failure of the project, it referred the whole matter to the Holy Synod for consideration. That dignified body must have hardly thought the subject a live one, for ten more years elapsed before, in 1762, the Raskolniki were left free to cultivate their beards and wear their archaic clothes with the full sanction of the law. This handsome though belated admission of the beard tax law's unworkability was confirmed two years later, and the matter — which had ceased to be a real issue decades before — was laid aside for good. By that time (1764) the more enlightened or at least the more westernized of the city dwellers had at any rate conformed, while the remaining 95 per cent of the people could look on the experiment with detached tolerance.

DESCRIPTION OF TOKENS

The first beard token is the one which apparently was struck as a pattern in 1698. The obverse bears the legend: ЦЗО/ГОДЪ (207th Year) in two lines, within a circle of large pearls. The reverse has the legend: (Д)ЕНГН/(В)ЗАТЫ (Money Taken) above a conventionalized moustache, lips and beard, all within a circle of large pearls. The edge is smooth. (Figure 1) The date ЦЗ (207 in Church-Slavonic characters) refers to the 7207th year after Creation or 1698 A.D.

Only one specimen of this beard token is known. It was first described by Baron de Chaudoir in his early standard work, *"Aperçu sur les Monnaies Russes . . ."* published in 1836, and later by Schubert in *"Monnaies Russes des Derniers Trois Siecles"* which was published in 1857. Both authors illustrate the piece, which is struck on a thin flan and somewhat off center. This apparently unique token was first known in the collection of Academician Krug of St. Petersburg; it passed with his collection to the Academy of Sciences and from there to the Hermitage Collection where it still reposed 40 years ago. Whether it has survived two wars and a revolution is unknown, as numismatics no less than hybrid corn is a subject on which Soviet savants are not allowed to correspond with their western confreres.

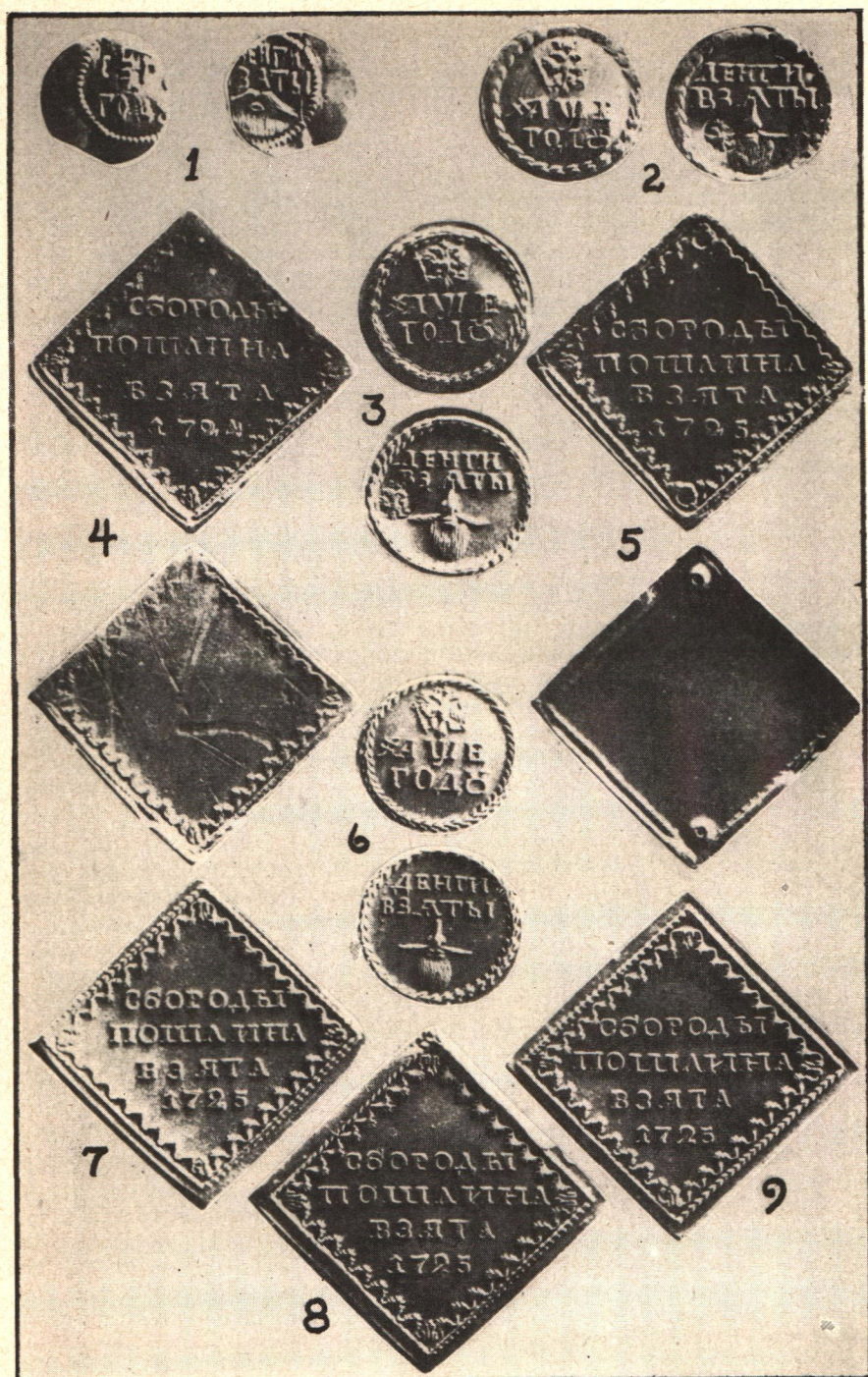
The provenance of this piece, as far as it can be traced, throws no light on whether it is an official and genuine product of the Mint. Neither Chaudoir nor Schubert was very discriminating, and both accepted pieces since proven to be false. The majority of latter-day opinion is that the piece, although crude, is of a style contemporary with its date, and that it could equally possibly be genuine or bogus. The fact that the ukase of 1698 provided for the manufacture of such tokens makes it entirely possible that the piece is legitimate. If it is genuine, it should probably be taken as a pattern, since there is no trace of the 50,000 pieces provided for by the ukase.

* * * * *

The second beard token, issued in 1705, is the only one of which present day collectors have a reasonable chance of acquiring an original. The obverse has, above, a crowned double-headed eagle with scepter and orb; and below, the legend: ЗАВЕ/ГОДЪ (1705 Year), all within a circular wreath of small laurel leaves. The reverse has, above, the legend: ДЕНГН/ВЗАТЫ (Money Taken), and below, a nose, moustache, lips and beard, all within a circular wreath of small laurel leaves. To the left or lower left on the reverse appears a small oval counterstamp with a double-headed eagle. The edge is smooth.

There are two dies for the obverse and two for the reverse; the earliest pair (Figure 2) is very rare, while the other (Figure 3) is much more common. There appear to be no mulings. A variety of the reverse of Figure 3 has the last letter in the date ЗАВЕ broken, giving it a blotted appearance **Е**.

Documentary evidence concerning the purpose of the small countermark is lacking. It is possible that the punch-mark was applied at the time the individual beard token was handed to the taxpayer, in order to avoid a traffic in tokens by venal officials. There are four countermark dies, and no meaningful correlation can be established between them and the two reverse dies of the token. A single example of the rare early variety of the 1705 token without the usual countermark



was in the collection of Count I I Tolstoy. This piece was in new condition, and since the dies show no sign of rust—the tell-tale indication of a restrike—it must be assumed that the piece was contemporary and genuine. It is the only known specimen of its kind.

* * * * *

The third, square, beard token exists in the original with the dates 1724 and 1725. The type of the 1724 piece—a unique pattern—is: obverse, legend in four lines: **СБОРОДЫ/ПОШАИНА/ВЗЯТА/1724** (Tax Taken on the Beard 1724), with a four-sided double border of floral design. The reverse has a similar border but the field is blank. The edge is lettered: ***БОРО/ДА*ИЗЛИ/ШНАА*ТА/ГОСТЬ*** (free translation: Extra Tax on the Beard). (Figure 4).

The 1725 piece is similar; the reverse has a simpler border (Figure 5), and the edge inscription is different: **БОРОДА/ЛИШЬ/НААИТА/ГОМА**. The letters of the edge inscription are not of uniform size; some, as shown, are almost twice the size of the remainder. The 1725 beard token was struck for use; 2600 pieces were made, but all but a few were melted down in 1728. The surviving examples are extremely rare.

* * * * *

As is the case with most scarce Russian Imperial coins, *novodels* have been made of the 1705 and 1725 beard tokens. (The term *novodel* has a double meaning. It is applied not only to restrikes made from original dies but also to pieces officially struck from imitations of the original dies prepared by the Mint. Thus a *novodel* may be either a latter-day restrike or a latter-day imitation, but in both cases it is a product of the Mint. While *novodels* are not as desirable as originals, they have a legitimate place in Russian numismatics and they are popular, perhaps because of their attractive appearance in comparison to the usually worn originals of the earlier series.) No restrikes of beard tokens are known to have been made from the original dies. The *novodels* are from dies made especially for the purpose.

Of the 1705 type, one obverse and two reverse dies of later manufacture are known; the obverse and one of the reverse dies are illustrated in Figure 6. The style of the eagle on the obverse and the spacing of the letters of the legend on the reverse readily distinguish the *novodels* from the originals. In addition, the small countermark that invariably (with one exception to prove the rule) appears on the reverse of the originals is almost always lacking on the *novodels*. On the very few *novodels* that are countermarked, the countermark punch can also be distinguished as a copy and not an original.

Of the 1705 tokens, *novodels* are known in silver and copper; those struck in silver are the rarer. Chaudoir referred to one struck in gold, but the later literature has never mentioned this possible rarity, which more likely was simply a gilt piece.

* * * * *

Three types of *novodels* of the 1725 beard token are known. The first, which is the oldest and by far the rarest, closely resembles the original. The spacing of the letters of the legend, however, differs enough to make it easily distinguishable. The word **ВЗЯТА** and the more closely spaced date of the *novodel* are the principal differences. (Figure 7) The edge inscription consists of letters all of even size, unlike those of the original.

The second 1725 novodel (Figure 8) is generally similar to the first, but with the word ПОШАЛНА much more widely spaced, and the ornamented frame on the reverse like that of the 1724 original rather than that of the 1725 original. It has an edge inscription.

The third of this series of novodels (Figure 9) closely resembles the second, except that it has a smooth, unlettered edge. The setting of the legend varies slightly from that of the second.

The three varieties just described have been treated in descending order of rarity; none is common. A single example of the third variety has been reported in silver, instead of copper.

* * * * *

Apart from official imitations (novodels) which are entirely legitimate as such, there are innumerable counterfeits of the 1705 round beard token, although none is known of the 1724 and 1725 square tokens. The great majority of the counterfeits, if not all, were made to deceive coin collectors rather than Peter's tax collectors. Many of these false pieces are struck from dies, some are cast or galvanos, and a few are engraved by hand, but there are few, if any, that are sufficiently well executed to pass muster by comparison with good illustrations of the originals or novodels.

* * * * *

SOURCES

An article by S. I. Chizhov in Vol. III of the Works of the Moscow Numismatic Society, published in 1905, is the most authoritative and complete treatment of the subject that I have found. It is the basis for this shorter article, and the illustrations are taken from Chizhov's plates, which also depict several counterfeits. Gleb A. Popoff, a learned American specialist in Russian numismatics, wrote an interesting and comprehensive vignette on beard tokens in the December 1945 *Numismatist*. The two early authors, Chaudoir and Schubert, as mentioned in the body of the article, described the beard tokens in their comprehensive works. In Vol. 7 of the *Numismatic Chronicle* (published in England) for 1845 there is an article on the subject by Walter Hawkins.

DOMESTIC COINAGE EXECUTED BY MINTS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1948

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver	Total Value	Total Pieces
SILVER					
Half dollars					4,348,000
Quarter dollars . . . \$	313,000.00	\$ 630,000.00	\$ 144,000.00	\$1,087,000.00	23,580,000
Dimes	715,000.00	1,050,000.00	593,000.00	2,358,000.00	
Total silver	\$1,028,000.00	\$1,680,000.00	\$ 737,000.00	\$3,445,000.00	27,928,000
MINOR					
Five-cent pieces . . \$	931,800.00		\$ 258,600.00	\$1,190,400.00	23,808,000
One-cent pieces . . .	5,700.00		222,800.00	228,500.00	22,850,000
Total minor \$	937,500.00		\$ 481,400.00	\$1,418,900.00	46,658,000
Total domestic coinage	\$1,965,500.00	\$1,680,000.00	\$1,218,400.00	\$4,863,900.00	74,586,000

COINAGE EXECUTED FOR FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

Mint	Country	Metal	Denomination	Total Pieces
Philadelphia Mint	Cuba	Silver	20 Centavos	3,640,000
Philadelphia Mint	Cuba	Silver	10 Centavos	5,120,000
				8,760,000

FROM THE DESK of the GENERAL SECRETARY



LEWIS M. REAGAN
P. O. Box 577
Wichita 1, Kans.

Membership Dues

The General Secretary and the Association is grateful for the prompt response to membership dues statements. Payments have been received in such volume as to make it impossible to give immediate attention to some accompanying inquiries and requests or to acknowledge the many personal greetings included.

If your payment was sent and acknowledgment not received in a reasonable length of time, please drop a card of inquiry and matter will be investigated. Members who received an adjusted statement will understand that this is for the purpose of adjusting an account to calendar year basis. It saves clerical costs if statements are not sent for amounts below \$1.00. This may account for such amounts being added to this year's statement if due last year, and if amount due now is less than \$1.00, this will be added to next statement.

It is assumed that membership will be renewed if notice to contrary is not received. If you wish to resign or defer payment it will be appreciated if you will notify the office of the General Secretary. This will reduce clerical costs of second statements and avoidable mailing list corrections.

The printing of *The Numismatist* is expensive and only the number of copies required for the mailing list and single copy sale is printed. Memberships reinstated during the year after resignation or suspension may have to be entered on the mailing list with subscription resuming with current issue. Back numbers may not be available.

Membership Directory

At the time this page was written it was probable that the new membership directory would be ready for mailing with the December issue. Please check your listing and report any error or omission. A corrected list will be published as soon as possible. It is not the present plan to resume the publication of changes of address but a mimeographed report of such changes will be mailed each month to any member requesting it if an addressed envelope is sent.

Sponsors of Memberships

A careful record of sponsors of applications received during the year is kept but it appears that in the preparation of the annual report, published in the October issue, there were some errors or omissions. Those called to my attention are the following: Joseph Silverman, 23; Arthur Sipe, 21; Russell Stehfest, 16; Lillard Culver, 11; Robert C. Ward, 3. These errors or oversights are regretted and the splendid work of these members is appreciated. The General Secretary will publish any other errors called to his attention or discovered in a recheck of the entire list.

Card of the Brooklyn Coin Club

To commemorate its 16th Anniversary the Brooklyn Coin Club created a special card in the form of an encased postage stamp. The stamp used was a most appropriate one—the 5-cent airmail commemorating the Golden Anniversary of the City of New York.

A few of these cards are yet obtainable and may be had by writing the Club secretary, Irving Mertik, 1713 East 32nd Street, Brooklyn, New York. The modest charge of 35 cents each is being made.

Season's Greetings

The General Secretary and his staff take this opportunity of extending to each member of the Association and subscriber to *The Numismatist* sincere and cordial greetings and best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

THE EDITOR'S CORNER

Things Are Not What They Seem

As we wrap up the old year and put it away on the shelf, we keep trying to compose a well-round seasonal editorial. We would like to write something that is at once noble, witty, and wise, and that makes the deadline which is at sunrise. Under the circumstances, who wouldn't!

Santa last passed by with his eight prancing reindeer twelve months ago and by right the interim should have provided us with plenty of new ideas for such an occasion as this. But it didn't.

The best we can do is to mention a few reasons why coin collectors, coin dealers, and coin editors should be joyous this Christmas of 1948.

The coin market is said to be in bad shape. Some coin dealers have been forced to migrate to California, Florida, and other sunny spots where it takes plenty of money to live. As far as we can learn, none of them has been admitted to the poorhouse.

Here and there collectors are finding bargains. Coins that sold for \$3,000 three years ago are now being sacrificed at \$2,950. Worn nickels are now rarely advertised and steel cents are a drag on the market.

A sad state of affairs indeed!

Fine quality early American coins are still bringing top prices. Historical and portrait coins are in great demand as also are all top quality ancient coins. Collectors of paper money have a reason to be pessimistic. Newcomers are crowding the field and bargains are rarely obtainable. That the holdings of old-timers have greatly appreciated in value does not assuage their grief. Collectors of tokens are grumbling because they can no longer buy tokens at a nickel each. Even the cheapest ones bring a dime or more.

While the gold market has levelled off, and hoarders infrequently seen in the coin marts, there are yet enough genuine collectors to support the price of most worthwhile items and those collectors who are looking for "sleepers" have a long wait before them.

Editors of coin magazines deserve mention. In comparison with our own status of a year ago we are making twice the money, working twice as hard, and spending twice as much to live.

Seriously, we don't think things are as bad as they seem and in wishing you all a **Merry Christmas** and a **Happy and Prosperous New Year** we feel confident that our wish will come true. — S.M.

Don't Throw Your Magazine Away

Many coin collectors living in foreign countries are unable to subscribe to *The Numismatist* because of the restrictions placed by their governments on the spending of money outside of their boundary lines.

Those collectors, especially those living in English speaking countries, would very much like to receive *The Numismatist* each month and yet, if they are to abide by the regulations imposed on them, it is quite impossible for them to do so.

We believe that members of the American Numismatic Association can help our fellow collectors living abroad. There are those of us who do not save our copies of *The Numismatist*. How would it be for those members to offer their once-read copies to fellow-collectors in foreign lands! Without charge, of course!

It is not easy to go about such a project but we would like to suggest that any reader willing to send his used copies of *The Numismatist* to coin collectors living in foreign countries, send his name to the editor of *The Numismatist*. His offer will be published and in the event he is flooded with requests we will publish the names of those who want our magazine but cannot legitimately subscribe to it.

The practicality of this suggestion remains to be proved but we believe that much good might come of it. In addition to promoting coin collecting, it will also promote friendships with collectors living in distant lands and aid in bringing our mutual likes, dislikes, and problems into clearer focus.

It's Louisville, not Kentucky

Dear Mr. Mosher:

On page 651 of the October issue of *The Numismatist* it is stated that I am a professor of history at the University of Kentucky. I am an alumnus and associate professor of history of the University of Louisville.

I am not, never have been, and never intend to be connected or associated in any capacity or manner whatsoever with the University of Kentucky.

Will you please publish this correction!

LAURENCE LEE HOWE
Department of History
University of Louisville
Louisville, Kentucky

Change in Date of Deadline

In order to further facilitate the printing of *The Numismatist* the deadline has been shortened by three days, from the 10th to the 7th of each month.

This means that all editorial copy, club reports, special notices, et cetera, must be mailed so as to reach the editor, Stuart Mosher, Smithsonian Institution, Washington 25, D.C., not later than the 7th of the month.

All advertising copy should be in the hands of the advertising manager, Burton H. Saxton, P.O. Box 548, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on or before the same date.

As much as we regret this speed-up, it is quite necessary if we wish to retain the present mailing date of the magazine.

Our National Coin Collection

The National Coin Collection in the Smithsonian Institution is being given a general over-hauling. It is being cleaned, labeled and rearranged. The cases are being repainted inside with a much lighter tone of paint and arrangements are being made to provide additional lighting.

So far, six cases out of the 110 in the coin room have been completed and the results seem highly satisfactory. Our own opinion is frequently substantiated by visitors who remark, "Why don't they fix the rest of the cases up like those!" Quite a few members of the A.N.A. have visited us here, since we became acting curator of numismatics about the first of September, and without exception they approve of the work that is being done on the collection. Their attitude has been very encouraging.

About the time this issue of *The Numismatist* is in your hands, the entire section of United States coins will have been finished and a good start made on the foreign sections. It will be perhaps many, many months before the work is completed but, when it is, the indications are that the time and work will be well spent.

"Minutes Read and Approved"

Club secretaries occasionally query the editor as to why their club reports do not appear in *The Numismatist* in the same manner in which they were written. That is a very reasonable bit of curiosity for about twenty years ago we were once a club secretary, and often wondered why the editor of *The Numismatist* treated our deathless prose with such editorial abandon.

In the old days only a few clubs sent in reports of their meetings. Today, with close to 150 clubs affiliated with the A.N.A., "Reports of Club Meetings" occupy more than a few pages of *The Numismatist*. It is essential that they be carefully edited and condensed in order to conserve space.

Alert club secretaries no longer submit several carbon copy pages of "Club Minutes" for publication in *The Numismatist*. They write a resume of the meeting, and such reports are generally published without alteration. Remarkably long lists of exhibits are generally deleted. Business routine is always deleted for past experience has taught most club secretaries the small news value of the fact that the "Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved."

The average club report requires about 25 blue pencil marks. Some run as high as 200. About 25 per cent of the reports are beyond correction and have to be rewritten.

If any club secretary is interested in seeing what happens to his output after it is received by the editor we should be glad to return to them their original "report" after it has gone through the hands of the editor and printer. — S.M.

Department of Odds and Ends

Coin Club Bulletins are becoming more and more popular. **The Hawthorne Coin Club** (Chicago) puts out an elaborate one and it often runs to eight pages. Very good stuff we would say. . . . **The San Diego Numismatic Society** issues a bulletin that contains much useful information and numismatic news. **Editor Thomas W. Ward** is to be congratulated. In the event other club editors are interested, Tom's address is Route 1, Box 504, Fullbrook, California. It is best to enclose a stamp.

That man is here again. **Henry Schuhmacher**, 11 So. Fairview St., Roslindale 31, Mass., wants it known that he is assembling a souvenir book on the Boston, 1948 Convention and would like to have copies of all snapshots taken by those who attended. Henry will pay the freight. . . . **Norman Mason** reports that the Canadian 1947 50-cent piece with the maple leaf is now in circulation, completing the series from 1¢ to \$1. . . . **Steve Bibler**, a devotee of the money marts as well as of coin collecting, sends in a clipping from the **Wall Street Journal** which says that silver is now selling for about 72 cents an ounce and that Mexico has discontinued coining those handsome one peso Morelos pieces. While in Mexico last summer we often wondered how those big silver coins, even at .500 fine, could circulate at about 15 cents each.

Coinversation was the topic of the September 24 meeting of the Cincinnati Numismatic Association. **Ralph C. Lewis** thinks it's an apt term and it is. Watch the coin columnists grab it. . . . **Kelly's Coins and Chatter** is a refreshing publication. Jim edits it with much care and we know from experience that such results are obtained by hard work and not by accident. . . . **James Hunt Deacon** sends word to **David M. Bullowa** that there will be no Australian coin struck to commemorate the Royal visit in 1949.

We wonder whatever became of those dare-devils who started out to corner the market in Lincoln "pennies" of 1922! And whatever happened to that "syndicate" which undertook to boom the large cent market a few years back! . . . A reader wants our opinion as to the most interesting and artistic commemorative half dollar! It is not easy to combine the two qualities but, if we were forced at the point of a gun, we would name the **Connecticut Charter Oak** half dollar of 1935.

One consolation in being curator of a public collection is that you never hear the old familiar question, "If it's so rare, why don't you sell it?" . . . **Mike Powills** sure sported a mighty handsome coin-design necktie at the Boston Convention. Says it cost him 25 frijoles. . . . A collector in Spain writes that he is very skeptical of the genuineness of any and all 8 reales pieces of Charles and Joanna. He adds that our Dr. Pradeau will undoubtedly clarify the status of such "Charles and Joanna 8 reales pieces"

as are being offered for sale. . . . A \$10 note issued in 1831 by the Bank of Macon, Georgia, bears the portrait of Napoleon I, apparently copied from one of his 5 franc pieces.

Republican national headquarters reports that 300 special novelties were supplied to state campaign centers during the last election campaign. All these were in addition to banners, posters, pennants, and buttons. . . . It is surprising how coin collectors rush to the support of those manufacturers crying for 7½ cents and other odd denominations of coins. Vice presidents of gum, soft drink, candy, and other "nickel" companies are not lobbying around Washington with any philanthropic ideas on their minds. We say, let soft drink manufacturers cry alone in their pop and stop asking coin collectors and coin editors to help them put the skids under the good old nickel.

Club Organized in Southern N.J.

Dear Editor:

I am very glad to report the formation of a new coin club. On Tuesday evening, October 12, I had the pleasure of entertaining seven persons interested in the plan. No officers were selected as several persons interested could not attend the initial meeting.

At our next meeting we plan to select a name for the club. Will write you again in regard to this.

I would like to ask all interested persons in south New Jersey and nearby Delaware to write me for further information.

H. B. COLE, SR.
193 N. River Drive
Central Park
Penns Grove, N.J.

Smithsonian Has Two 1804 Dollars

A reader suggests that *The Numismatist* publish a list of the present owners of the rarities in the United States coinage. Pieces such as the silver dollars of 1804, Liberty head nickels of 1913, half eagles of 1822, and the San Francisco dimes of 1894.

We believe such information would prove of much interest and should be glad to report any information we receive. To start the list we can report that two specimens of the 1804 silver dollar are here in the National Coin Collection. — S. M.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Exhibitors Ribbons Awarded

After many years of exhibiting without recognition for their efforts, coin collectors are now being awarded with ribbons for excellence of exhibits at the various sectional numismatic conventions.

It all started at the October meeting of the California State Numismatic Association in Santa Monica. There Judges Bowers, Kaffesieder and Mitchell selected the following winners and awarded the ribbons suitably inscribed:

First Prize	S. M. Koepfel
Second Prize	M. H. Carey
Third Prize	C. W. Hester
Fourth Prize	C. H. Ruby

The idea caught on and at the more recent convention of the Ohio State Numismatic Society Judges Reagan, Yoeman and Hal Klein selected the following winners:

First Prize	H. R. Holt
Second Prize	Elsor Heater
Third Prize	C. C. Shroyer
Fourth Prize	Ray Turner

Now the Iowa Numismatic Association is planning to make similar awards and the winners will be announced in the December issue of this magazine.

The Numismatic Gallery, donor of the awards, plans to prepare and donate similar ribbons for all sectional and national numismatic conventions.

Precautions against Counterfeiting As Discussed Seventy Years Ago

I have long been impressed with the belief that the worst danger which threatens our gold coin, from counterfeiters, is the filling with an inferior metal or alloy. By this art the piece presents genuine exteriors, but the inner part having been removed, a disk of platinum, pure or alloyed, is inserted in its place and closed with a ribbed rim of gold. It is, therefore partly genuine and partly counterfeit, and its value is reduced by several dollars, differing according to the denomination of the piece.

The largest chance of spoilation of course occurs with the twenty-dollar piece, but the pieces of ten and five dollars have also been filled. So far the mischief has been very limited, as it evidently requires first-class workmen, and is slow work; but

pieces of this sort are, of all false issues, the most difficult to detect.

Some experiments were made at the Philadelphia mint in 1860 to determine whether this fraud might not be prevented by materially lessening the thickness of the coin and consequently enlarging its diameter, at the same time giving the disks a slight concavity, so as to make the piece of a minimum thickness at the center. A pair of dies were engraved for the half-eagle, and a few specimens prepared on this basis.

Nothing further was done, for in fact in the very next year gold disappeared from circulation and has so continued, until we are now on the eve of resuming its use. I have therefore thought it desirable, in order to give our gold coin greater security, to experiment still farther in this line, and to this end experimental dies are being prepared for the half and quarter eagle denominations. The larger piece will be expanded to nearly the surface of the present eagle, and adjusted both to ordinary and metrical scales, viz, one inch or about twenty-six millimeters in diameter.

The smaller piece will be of the diameter of the present three-dollar piece, about four-fifths of an inch, or twenty millimeters.

These measures make the planchet so thin that sawing out the interior part would be a very critical, not to say impossible, feat, and not likely to pay for the labor. At the same time the coins would be thick enough at the raised border to be easily taken up by the fingers and stiff enough to resist bending.

The dimensions of our coins have never been a matter of legal enactment, and alteration could be made, if so desired, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Report of the Director of the U.S. Mint, 1878.

Canadian Coin Varieties

R. J. P. Hather, 13 Hassard Avenue, Toronto 6, Canada, is making a detailed study of the die varieties of Canadian decimal coins. He reports that the 1947 silver dollar of Canada has been found with two different styles of "7" in the date. First is the thick stubby type like the 1947 cent;

the second is a narrow pointed type like the 1937 silver dollar.

There are two "7s" also to be found on the 50-cent piece of 1947. The first is similar to the 1937 silver dollar, the second has gradually tapered stem, slightly bent inwards. This variety is the same as found on the recently issued "maple leaf" 50-cent piece of 1947.

He also reports many varieties of the large cents of Canada, and he would like to hear from other collectors working along the same lines.

Bus Token of Lawrence, Kansas

Dear Mr. Mosher:

In past months I have noticed quite a few letters from members who send collectors bus tokens from their own city, for the cost of same and postage.

Since I am a collector myself, not of bus tokens, but of coins, I know how hard it is to pick up some specimens. Here in Lawrence, Kansas, they have had tokens for several years. I'd be only too glad to supply collectors with them at cost, which is ten cents, plus a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Sincerely yours,
ROBERT W. SCOTT
1027 Rhode Island
Lawrence, Kansas

Treasury Redeems Fragments of Notes

Dear Mr. Mosher:

After collecting currency for the last ten years I was surprised to hear of the Currency Redemption Division of our Treasury Department. After some checking this is what I found:

The Currency Redemption Division identified \$11,433,000 worth of badly worn, torn, mutilated, decayed, or burned paper money during 1947. That's the highest figure in the history of the Treasury.

Twenty-two experts, working with tweezers and other precision instruments under powerful lenses, study the scroll work, portraits, lettering and serial numbers of scraps of currency which are sent in, fitting the torn or burned bits together with patient, studious care, carefully peeling apart layers of moulded or rotted bills.

If they can find three-fifths of a bill in recognizable condition the Treasury will pay its full value. If they can identify less than three-

fifths or more than two-fifths, the Treasury will pay half its face value. If less than two-fifths can be identified it pays nothing.

In every instance the experts try to identify enough of the bill to make full payment. And their work, I understand, approaches the level of a miracle.

Yours sincerely,
JOSEPH TREMONTI,
A.N.A. 16475
746 Wheelock,
Detroit 9, Michigan

The Lincoln Cents of 1943

I've heard there are 1943 copper cents around, but I have not seen any yet. I have had two sent me and my magnet picked them up so I had to send them back to the owners and disappoint them by telling them what was what.

What I really want to say is this. How many holders of the silver cents know that there are two varieties of them (known to me). The most common one is the one struck on a dime planchet. They are the same size and weight as a dime and I have only seen two mints, San Francisco, Calif., and Philadelphia, Pa.

The scarce date is the same size as a regular issue cent even in thickness but the weight is 7.50 grains heavier than the 1943 steel cent. I'll give the weights of the several coins while I'm at it, I also have a silver cent of 1941-P, large type or the same as the one I just mentioned. Here are the weights.

Copper Cent, 48.00 grains.

Steel Cent, 42.00 grains.

Dime, 38.50 grains.

1941 Silver Cent, 51.50 grains.

Same size as regular issue.

1943 Silver Cent, 51.50 grains.

Same size as regular issue.

1943 Silver Cent, 38.50 grains.

Struck on dime planchet.

H. C. GLICKERT

Life Member

A.N.A. #69.

Half-Cent Coin Asked as Help in Cost of Living

Rep. John D. Brown (R., Boston) yesterday submitted a legislative resolution to memorialize Congress to pass a bill authorizing the minting of a one-half cent coin. He also asked Rep. Christian A. Herter to file the bill in Congress.

The idea, he explained, is that there really was a half-cent coin from 1793 to 1857, and that prices were lower in those days, so maybe if there were a half-cent coin now wholesalers wouldn't always jack up their prices an even nickel and the consumer might get a break on the cost of living.

"Instead of paying 13 cents for a half-pound of something selling for 25 cents a pound, one would pay only 12½ cents," Brown added.

He also claimed a psychological effect for the proposed coin, explaining it would tend to make "wholesalers and retailers think twice before going up their usual nickel or dime in their prices and would make their increases according to the actual figured cost."

BOSTON HERALD,
October 26, 1948

The Plastic Nickel is Here

A. H. Polley, A.N.A. #16346, reports that a 5-cent plastic token was issued to commemorate the Sesqui-Centennial of Guernsey County, Ohio, 1798-1948. According to Mr. Polley, all the stores in Cambridge were issued \$5 worth of these tokens and they were to be issued as change and accepted as coin during the week of celebration ending September 6, 1948. He suggests that interested collectors might write to the Chamber of Commerce, Cambridge, Ohio, if they would like to have one. We don't know the price.

The token is quite a handsome piece, slightly larger than a half dollar, of a light green color.

Mr. Plank Offers a Suggestion

Dear Editor:

Here is a suggestion for lost vacant membership numbers that should help do away with seniority and I think would show respect to the older members, and still fill in the vacant numbers as they come along.

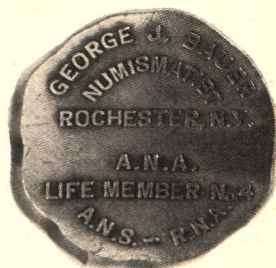
A new member falling in line for a vacant number could be identified by placing an L after the vacant number. Thus if a new member were to be given vacant number 17625, his number would read 17625L.

Only a suggestion!

L. G. PLANK, A.N.A. 14631,
Gap 1, Pa.

George J. Bauer Issues Card

Here and there we find coin collectors reviving the custom of issuing private cards and among them is our long time friend George J. Bauer of Rochester, N.Y.



His card is indeed a handsome one. Designed by Alphonse A. Kolb, medallist of Rochester, it is copied after the Syracusan decadrachm the artistic merits of which has long been held in high esteem by collectors.

The card from which the above photograph was taken has an antique silver finish. We hear that the boys of the Rochester Club got together and presented Mr. Bauer with a very special one struck in 22 carat gold.

Transportation Token of Honolulu

Word comes from Sergeant J. A. Moran that the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company is planning to jack its fare rate up to 10 cents straight instead of three rides for a quarter dollar as is now being charged. The old tokens will be withdrawn.

The Sergeant is willing to supply these tokens at cost plus postage. Write to:

S/Sgt J. A. MORAN, AF-19070707,
Hq & Hq Sqdn, 531st A.T. Group,
APO 953, c/o PM (Box 286)
San Francisco, California

THE NUMISMATIST

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France — ALFRED PAGE, 16 Rue Milton, Paris 9, France.
Hungary — DR. LAJOS HUSZAR, Hungarian Museum KRT, 14-16, Budapest VIII, Hungary.
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Iowa (Western) — ARTHUR M. KAGIN, 400 Royal Union Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.
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 Netherland West Indies - SAMUEL J. CURIEL, 4 Nieuwestraat, Willemstad, Curacao, N.W.I.
 New Hampshire and Vermont - DORAN A. JONES, 4 Weeks St., Plymouth, N. H.
 New Jersey - HARRY C. MATHEWS, 227 Woodlawn Ave., Jersey City 5, N. J.
 New York City - MAX M. SCHWARTZ, 134 W. 58 St., New York 19, N. Y.
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 New York (Western) - J. M. TAYLOR, 16 Covington Rd., Buffalo 16, N. Y.
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 North Dakota - Open.
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 South Carolina (Eastern) - LESENE J. WINGARD, 1010 King St., Columbia 35, S. C.
 South Carolina (Western) - GAROLD W. TAPP, P. O. Box 524, Greer, S. C.
 South Dakota - Open.
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 Texas (Southern) - BENJAMIN A. FEDER, 2121 Oakdale, Houston 4, Texas.
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 Washington (Eastern) - CHRISTIAN M. PETERSEN, Rt. 1, Box 52 A, Chehalis, Wash.
 Washington (Western) - MRS. D. D. DENISE, 4023 Burke Ave., Seattle 3, Wash.
 West Virginia - DR. F. STEVENS EPPS, Box 1066, Charleston, W. Va.
 Wisconsin - LILLARD W. CULVER, 2708 E. Hampshire St., Milwaukee 11, Wisc.

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY

Admission to Membership

Applicants number 16678-16791, as published in the October issue, have been admitted to membership.

Applications for Membership

The following applications were received in October 1948. If there are no objections filed prior to January 1, 1949, these applicants will become members on that date and notice to this effect will appear in the February issue.

- 16877 Robert V. Schultz, 246 East 46th St., New York 17, N. Y. General. Lewis M. Reagan, Max M. Schwartz.
- 16878 Philip J. More, 4800 N. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 25, Ill. Commemoratives. A. E. Bebee.
- 16879 H. E. Westerfield, 212 South 17th St., Omaha 2, Nebr. General. Gilbert E. Haase, Nelson T. Thorson.
- 16880 M/Sgt. Lee M. Bachtell, 6839786, Hq. Btry. 138th AAA Gp. A.P.O. 503, c/o P.M., San Francisco, Calif. General. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 16881 Augusto V. Corsino, Rua Alfandega, 21-40, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Brazil and General. Kurt Prober.
- 16882 Russell L. Buechler, Jr., 1565 S. El Dorado St., Stockton 36, Calif. U. S. Coins. Kenneth W. Lee, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 16883 Helen M. MacIntyre, 301 Park St., Marietta, Ohio. Lincoln Pennies. Bruce D. MacIntyre, G. L. Meyer.
- 16884 Jacob Lateiner, c/o NCAC, 711 Fifth Ave., New York 22, N. Y. Ancient Greek. James Hunt Deacon.
- 16885 Mrs. Charles D. Reilly, 4439 Wilson Ave., Chicago 30, Ill., U. S. General. Kurt E. Eckstein, Benjamin Dreiske.
- 16886 Keith E. Bollerup, 406 West "I" St., McCook, Nebr. U. S. Coins. Dan Brown, Philip W. Whiteley.
- 16887 James L. Borroum, Box 111, Corinth, Miss. General. John P. Taylor, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 16888 Miss Helen R. Hatfield, 314 East 41st St., New York 17, N. Y. U. S. Coins. Joseph Silverman.
- 16889 Gus D. Hadres, 205 Jackson St., Clarksburg, W. Va. U. S. General. Paul T. Arbuckle, Dr. F. Stevens Epps.
- 16890 Dr. Joseph L. Moseley, 733 Broadway, Cape Girardeau, Mo. Gold Coins. S. T. Zimmerman, Lewis M. Reagan.

- 16891 **Floyd D. Reid**, Rives Junction, Mich. General. B. L. Newcomb.
 16892 **John E. Fielding**, 722 Seventh Ave., Bethlehem, Pa. Current Coins. Lee E. Smith.
 16893 **Harold Wooster**, 125 S. Santa Fe, Salina, Kans. U. S. General. Frank Bennett, R. N. Short.
 16894 **John B. Kuhn**, 305 Grand Ave., Johnson City, N. Y. Old U. S. and Foreign. Claude R. Collier, Allen Frier, J. Spies.
 16895 **Charles W. Westgard**, 5812 N. Wilbur Ave., Portland 11, Ore. American Coins. Paul R. Christensen, A. O. Hedmark.
 16896 **Albert Myers**, 1405 Franklin St., Tampa, Fla. General. Johnny Flood.
 16897 **George L. Dauenbaugh**, 319 Sheridan St., Rockford, Ill. General. Harry S. VanDenberg, Loyd B. Gettys.
 16898 **Melvin D. Cooksey**, Box 391, Pecos, Texas. U. S. General. L. C. Curb, Ira Hopper, Paul Coody.
 16899 **W. Carroll Mead**, 305 Goodwood Gardens, Baltimore 10, Md. American. Edward W. Cockey, Philip G. Straus.
 16900 **George H. Hubler**, Market St., Auburn, Pa. U. S. Coins. C. E. Green.
 16901 **John H. Ambrose**, P.O. Box 115, Penn Yan, N. Y. General. C. F. Clarke.
 16902 **Alexander L. Smith**, P.O. Box 51, Forest Hills, N. Y. U. S. Coins. Carl Curcio.
 16903 **Walter Lefebvre**, 3 Janes Ave., Medfield, Mass. General. Robert K. McCarthy, Kenneth A. Williams.
 16904 **K. C. Bates**, 2102 Southgate Blvd., Houston 5, Tex. General. Benjamin A. Feder, Lewis M. Reagan.
 16905 **Cecil Lafond**, Glendive, Mont. Liberty Head Coins. Lewis M. Reagan.
 16906 **Robert J. Pittman**, 5124 Bragg Rd., Jacksonville, Fla., Johnny Flood, W. J. Purcell.
 16907 **W. N. Seals**, 1230 River Oaks Rd., Jacksonville 7, Fla. Johnny Flood, W. J. Purcell.
 16908 **Clearwater Coin & Stamp Club**, 607 Orange Ave. Clearwater, Fla. Johnny Flood, C. A. Brownell, J. T. Baugh, W. Douglas Brown.
 16909 **William H. Heckler**, 3620 N. W. 22nd, Oklahoma City, Okla. U. S. Coins. E. D. Cunningham.
 16910 **L. K. Dickason**, 2745 S. Birmingham, Tulsa, Okla. General. G. H. Bales.
 16911 **Ponca City Coin Club**, A. H. Erwin, Sec., 302 S. Fourth St., Ponca City, Okla. Lewis M. Reagan.
 16912 **Mrs. Clyde Elswick**, 307 N. Third St., Ponca City, Okla. U. S. General. Gareth B. Muchmore, Lewis M. Reagan, Loyd B. Gettys.
 16913 **Theodore J. Terrell**, 422 E. Detroit, Ponca City, Okla. General. Anna Lee Erwin, Loyd B. Gettys.
 16914 **Edwin J. Wilmot**, 12785 Hubbell Ave., Detroit 27, Mich. Current Coins. F. E. Dunn.
 16915 **Wallace J. Kibler**, 1509 Pineola Ave., Kingsport, Tenn. General. J. H. Bushore, T. M. Rea.
 16916 **Bruno Ferrarone**, 35 Sheridan St., Danbury, Conn. General. Frank J. Katen, Henry J. Fortier.
 16917 **V. E. Ladd**, 1715 Georgia Ave., Toledo 6, Ohio. U. S. General. Charles Stumhofer.
 16918 **Dudley H. Cooksey**, Box 391, Pecos, Tex. U. S. Coins. L. C. Curb, Ira Hopper, Paul Coody.
 16919 **Jack A. Warner**, 118 First Ave. S. E., Cut Bank, Mont. U. S. General. W. A. Fitzgerald, F. C. Leech, John W. Coburn.
 16920 **Miss Jane Andrews**, 204 E. Moreland Ave., Hatboro, Pa. American. Mrs. Byron Stooke.
 16921 **Felix H. Lenard**, 6809 Burwell, Detroit 10, Mich. General. C. D. McMichael.
 16922 **Donald Porter**, 206 E. DeWald St., Ft. Wayne 5, Ind. General. Thelma Scoles.
 16923 **Hugh J. McLaughlin**, Star Route 1, Salem, N. J. U. S. Coins. H. B. Cole, Samuel W. West.
 16924 **Horace L. P. Brand**, 1448 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago 5, Ill. General. Lewis M. Reagan, Earl C. Brown.
 16925 **Jose Vila Sivill**, c/o X. F. Calico Pl. Angel 3, Barcelona, Spain. General. F. Xavier Calico.
 16926 **Harry Hunkiewicz**, 36B Sheldon Park, Tarentum, Pa. General. R. S. Porter, Jr., George C. Klefer.
 16927 **George X. Teems**, Box 4111, Charleston 4, W. Va. Coins and Medals. Dr. F. Stevens Epps.
 16928 **William Geiger**, 15 Capitol Ave., Williston Park, New York, L. I., New York. General. Max M. Schwartz, Lewis M. Reagan.
 16929 **I. Hill Christian III**, 3220 Barton Ave., Richmond 22, Va. U. S. General. Max Beloff.
 16930 **Almeida, Basto and Piombino**, Rua Ouro 52, Lisbon, Portugal. Portuguese Numismatic. Hans Schulman, Louis Pinto Garcia.
 16931 **George Maheras**, 402 S. W. 33rd Ave., Miami Beach, Fla. General. A. E. Kelpsh.
 16932 **Andrew C. Turner**, 1386 29th Ave., San Francisco 22, Calif. U. S. General. E. A. Parker, Robert C. Patterson, E. Fyler.
 16933 **Armand James Williamson**, 6113 Fourth Ave., Brooklyn 20, N. Y. General. Lewis M. Reagan.
 16934 **Russell E. Lux**, 2112 Schuyler Ave., Lafayette, Ind. Cents. William P. Madison, Paul M. Scott.
 16935 **W. Gordon Robertson**, 3400 Grantley Rd., Baltimore 15, Md. U. S. General. Holmes H. Cessna, Lewis M. Reagan.
 16936 **Clarence Schoffstall**, 302 W. Norwegian, Pottsville, Pa. General. Garrett F. Burd, Fred J. Wiest, Jr.
 16937 **Rochester Junior Numismatic Assoc.**, Bruce R. Gibbs, Sec., 1136 Garson Ave., Rochester 9, N. Y. Lewis M. Reagan.
 16938 **Oscar Demling**, 3781 Southern Parkway, Louisville 8, Ky. General. Henry B. Cary, Lewis M. Reagan.

- 16939 Clayton Jones, 2017 Metts Ave., Wilmington, N. C. General. Milton H. Cullen.
 16940 Thomas R. Williams, 721 Kennebec Ave., Takoma Park 12, Md. General. A. Hepner.
 16941 Alexis A. Batalin, 510 West End Ave., New York 24, N. Y. General. Vernon Brown. Robert Friedberg.
 J-16942 William Russell Pickering, 335 E. Rosewood, San Antonio, Texas. American Coins. Stuart Mosher. Joseph S. Lafferty, Eileen L. Pickering.
 16943 Mrs. Caro Miller, 5919 13th St., N.W., Apt. 4, Washington 11, D. C. U. S. General. William M. Walker, T. R. Hammer.
 16944 Rev. James P. Donohue, 35 Virginia St., Dorchester 25, Mass. U. S. General. Malcolm Chell-Frost, Rev. L. B. Killian.
 16945 Rev. Francis W. Finnegan, 49 Sixth St., East Cambridge 41, Mass. U. S. General. Malcolm Chell-Frost, Rev. L. B. Killian.
 16946 Loyal Order of Moose No. 455, P.O. Box 4134, Jacksonville 1, Fla. Johnny Flood, Frank Ray, J. P. H. DePass.
 16947 Mrs. Daniel Peterkin, 1500 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 10, Ill. General. Earl C. Brown.
 16948 Walden Shaw, 1585 Orlando Rd., Pasadena 5, Calif. General. Kenneth W. Lee.
 16949 J. A. Hord, 5101 Meadowbrook, Ft. Worth, Texas. General. W. A. Philpott, Jr.
 16950 David J. Phillips, 30 W. Penn St., Philadelphia 44, Pa. American. Samuel K. Faucell.
 16951 Joseph E. Wheeler, Great Barrington, Mass. Foreign. Malcolm Chell-Frost.
 16952 John F. Allen, 1416 North 6th Ave., Quincy, Ill. American. Sam C. Bushnell, Frank C. Baum.
 16953 Stanley J. Rabold, 14 South McLean Blvd., Memphis 4, Tenn. General. P. B. Trotter, Jr.
 16954 Walter Broker, 3427 Paston Ave., Cincinnati 8, Ohio. U. S. Cents. Marcus Brown, Joseph E. Gunning, George Carvin.
 16955 Dr. Clarence A. Darnell, 5812 Spring Oak Drive, Hollywood 28, Calif. U. S. General. Kenneth W. Lee.
 J-16956 Gary Charles Krug, 502 N. Waiola Ave., La Grange Park, Ill. General. Gary J. Krug, Joseph L. Novotny.
 16957 Ralph Farabee, 515 Oakmont Ave., Anniston, Ala. Minor U. S. Ralph W. Powers, F. A. William, Clyde A. Harris.
 16958 Dr. Peary B. Berger, 604 W. 64th Place, Inglewood, Calif. Half dollars. A. Kosoff, Lewis M. Reagan.
 16959 Charles W. Morgan, 1534 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, Md. General. Lewis M. Reagan.
 16960 Andrew H. Clark, Jr., 5825 N. Fairhill St., Philadelphia 20, Pa. General. Lewis M. Reagan.
 16961 Willard K. Smith, 8 W. 13th St., New York 11, N. Y. European and South American. Edward Gans.
 16962 John H. Strong, c/o Railway Express Agency, Bellows Falls, Vt. General. Lewis M. Reagan.
 16963 A. W. Bonciday, P.O. Box 4134, Jacksonville 6, Fla. General. J. P. DePass, Johnny Flood.
 16964 Harold J. Bushue, Route 1, Box 363, Boring, Ore. Halves and Dollars. Paul R. Christensen, Ben J. Hussman.
 16965 Charles H. Taylor, 917 Armstrong Ave., Bartlesville, Okla. U. S. General and Types. C. R. Ross.
 16966 Burt D. James, P.O. Box 1183, Monahans, Texas. American. L. C. Curb.
 16967 Paul Klingelhofer, 445 Sixth St., Freedom, Pa. U. S. General. Arthur Sipe.
 16968 Harold E. Sullivan, 4210 Walnut St., Philadelphia 4, Pa. Indian Head Pennies and Mercury Dimes. Arthur Sipe.
 16969 Irwin L. Rodman, 950 West 37th Place, Los Angeles 7, Calif. U. S. General. Norman F. Mortl, Seymore Kogar.
 16970 Ted L. Jacox, 337 A West Wilson, Glendale 3, Calif. U. S. Cents. Edgar G. Peters.
 16971 John Raymond Harper, 4729 Tejon St., Denver 11, Colo. Old Coins. Maurice D. Scharlack.
 16972 James W. Sweeney, P.O. Box 245, Placerville, Calif. U. S. Coins. Mrs. Harry Cutler, Edward Fogler, E. A. Parker.
 16973 Charles N. Sherman, P.O. Box 355, St. Petersburg, Fla. General. Johnny Flood.
 16974 Dale William Kattleman, 4846 33rd Avenue South, Minneapolis 17, Minn. U. S. Coins. H. L. Kannenberg, William H. Schimmel.
 16975 James K. Healy, 105 State St., Newburyport, Mass. U. S. General. Malcolm Chell-Frost.

Applications for Life Membership

- LM218 Joseph S. Dalton, 1240 South Arch Avenue, Alliance, Ohio.
 LM219 Matt H. Rothert, P.O. Box 5861, Camden, Arkansas.
 LM220 Col. James W. Curtis, 515 East Capitol Ave., Springfield, Ill.

Deceased

- 9518 Charles Leon Thomas, Milwaukee, Wisc.
 16790 Louis Nagy, Fairfield, Conn.
 1099 Frank H. Stewart, Philadelphia 10, Pa.

Reinstated

- 8729 Henry H. Thomas, 322 W. Fornance St., Norristown, Pa.
 5268 Pick Johnson, 711 West 9th St., Grand Island, Nebr.

Resigned

- 11084 Clyde H. Brown, Fort Collins, Colo.
 9322 T. R. Dunlap, Wilmington 37, Delaware.

14976 Alphonse A. Swegon, 307 Horner St., Elmira, N. Y.
11847 Alfred Sanders, Cantonment, Fla.
14139 Hobson Arnold, Atlanta, Ga.

REPORTS OF CLUB MEETINGS

SECRETARIES PLEASE NOTE: Reports should be made promptly. Copy must be received by the 7th of the month to insure insertion in the following month's issue. As a usual thing a copy of the minutes is sent in, and almost invariably a number of items of local concern only must be cancelled. The justification for publishing these accounts lies in the numismatic information — and encouragement — to be derived by collectors generally, regardless of location. On this basis we feel it advisable to revise and condense, and, incidentally, the by-product of this course is conservation of valuable space.

ALBANY NUMISMATIC SOCIETY — The 225th meeting was called to order by President E. W. Corrie at the Albany Institute of History and Art on Thursday, October 14th, at 8:30 p.m. There were twenty members and one guest in attendance. The guest was Mr. W. P. Gooding of Hoosick Falls.

Mr. Reynolds then reported for the Program Committee. It was decided that the programs for the next three meetings would be: October 28th — Ladies Night, November 11th — talk and exhibit by Dr. K. J. Sartoris on "Cut and Counterstamped Coins of the West Indies" and the first meeting in December — auction.

Our librarian, Howard Kurth, reported the receipt of Dr. F. A. Limpert's books on U. S. Paper Money — Old Series (1861-1923) and on U. S. Postage Stamp Currency and Supplement. Dr. Sartoris donated to the library a copy of H. Montagu's book on "The Copper, Tin and Bronze Coinage and Pattern Coins of England" with the proviso that the book be bound.

Dr. Sartoris then gave a preliminary report on his findings regarding an opaque projector for the club. It was decided that in order to raise money for the projector, our December auction would be held for the benefit of the Projector Fund.

As the program for the evening, Mr. Reynolds read very interesting excerpts from the July 1888 issue of the "American Journal of Numismatics."

— ANNA M. IMFELD, Secretary

ATLANTA COIN CLUB — The 358th meeting was held October 6 in the Henry Grady Hotel. President Surry presided and there were 20 members and two visitors present.

A letter was received from Mr. R. C. Wiggins expressing his regrets that he would have to stop attending meetings as he is moving to Washington, D. C.

J. J. Gonzales gave a brief talk on his visit to the Birmingham Coin Club and told all the members what a good time he had.

The program was brought by Mr. Naff, who told an interesting numismatic story, and Paul S. Johnson, who related the story of the dollar. — HARRY V. HARLEY, Secretary

BALTIMORE COIN CLUB — Regular meeting held September 16, at the Peale Museum with President Cockaday in the Chair and 27 members and guests present.

Charles J. Morgan was elected a member. Dr. Edward Plummer exhibited crowns of England from 1822 to 1937.

— ELMER A. SCHMIDT, Secretary

BALTIMORE COIN CLUB — Regular meeting called to order by President Cockaday on October 7, at the Peale Museum with 23 members and guests present.

Adrien S. DuBois was elected a member.

Dr. Edward Plummer had on display a remarkable exhibit of silver dollar size coins of Greece and Guatemala.

— ELMER A. SCHMIDT, Secretary

BAY CITIES COIN CLUB — The 55th meeting was held at the Santa Monica Ambassador Hotel on Oct. 6th. Messrs. Hess, Goldschen, Stewart and Bingham were our guests.

Plans for the California State Numismatic Association Convention were outlined by Dr. Emmons and Mr. Kosoff.

A motion was made by Mr. Miladin, seconded by S. M. Koepfel, that the Club write a letter of thanks to the Santa Monica Chamber of Commerce for their help in connection with the Convention.

An exhibit of paper money was put on by A. Kosoff. — BEN SCHWARTZ, Secretary

BIRMINGHAM COIN CLUB — Our 45th regular meeting was held Oct. 19 in the auditorium of the White Dairy. There were 11 members and four visitors present. We had a splendid program which was brought to us by O. L. Hurtt and J. H. Morris.

Exhibits:

O. B. Hudson: 12 early tokens of Canada; Type set of all coins of Canada since 1859. Complete set of Canadian silver dollars.

O. L. Hurtt: Large collection of foreign coins and paper money.

J. C. Faulkner: 6 different Confederate States of America bonds.

J. H. Morris: Tray of ancient Greek and Roman coins.

Tommy Memory: A number of U. S. commemorative coins.

— J. C. FAULKNER, Secretary

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY — The 789th meeting was held at the Lenox Hotel, October 19, with President Schuhmacher presiding. There were 14 members and one guest present.

Miss Laura J. LeVesque was elected a member, and there were two applications for membership.

It was voted unanimously that our Society have a Permanent Fund Committee, and Article III in our Constitution was changed to read four Councilors-at-Large.

James F. Clapp, Jr., entertained us with a carefully thought out speech, delivered in an interesting fashion on Roman Republican Coinage — from the origin and development of the Principle of Coinage, down through the First Roman Coinage the Romano Campanian, and Second Roman Coinage, the Period of Imperial Expansion, the Moneyers, the Period of Civil War and the struggle for and the establishment of an Empire.

Exhibits:

Mr. Clapp: 300 B.C. Attic tetradrachm,

denarii; Pompey, Caesar, Sextus and Cnaeus Pompey, aureus of Tiberius, examples of coins from 300 B.C. to 3 B.C.

Mr. Jones: New Hampshire cent 1776 made by William Moulton. This is the property of Wm. O'Brien, Plymouth, N. H., and is one of 5 known copies, 3 of which are in private collections, and the other 2 in the American Numismatic Society and the Smithsonian's collections.

Mr. Lowenstam: Large French bracteates, one with Fleur de Lys, other with St. Peter, small bracteates Mainz, Berne, Haroun Al Rashid dirhem of Califfen, Roman aes grave, semi-uncia with beautiful green patina.

Mrs. Pond: Various denarii including Tribute Penny and siliqua.

Mr. Tuttle: Switzerland, 5 francs, 5th Centennial of Battle of St. Jacob, Iran, 10 rials, 1945, Tyrol, 1 crown Rudolph II, 1604, Roumania, 100,000 lei, Mihai I, 1946, So. Africa, 5 shillings, 1948, and Mexico, 5 pesos, 1947, Head of Cuauhtemoc.

Mr. Whiteneck: Plastic holder containing 25 proof 1867 dimes and 10 proof 1895 dimes.

— JUNE T. POND, Secretary

CINCINNATI NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION — The regular monthly meeting was held September 24, at the Hotel Gibson with 17 members and one guest present.

Chairman Lewis of the Publicity committee was congratulated on the fine articles he has been getting in the papers.

The program for the evening was an auction with Henry Banner auctioneer.

Exhibits:

Banner: 1942 proof set, silver dollars — 1842, 1883, 1904, 1921, 1922.

Chisman: 1930 Three legged Buffalo nickel. Lewis: Chase folder "Moneys of the World" and Token from Numismatic Scrapbook for a contribution.

Rogers: Three gold plated dimes in plastic holder.

Howe: Set of proof and uncirculated Indian head and Lincoln cents.

Carabin: Four Spanish American commemorative medallions.

Murdoch: 1931 Panama silver dollar.

Wagner: 1944 cent the size of a nickel.

Riggs: Three 1935 Philippine commemorative coins. — G. D. PARVIN, Secretary

CLEVELAND COIN CLUB — The 106th meeting was held in the Harvest Room of Hotel Carter, Wednesday evening, Oct. 6th. Dr. Y. A. Sargis, our President, was in the Chair.

John Mullaney was elected to our membership.

Mrs. Mary Beare of Sandusky, Ohio, addressed us on the subject of Brazil. Her talk was delivered in a most interesting manner, very educational and at the same time amusing. Paramount was its Historical Outline, Government, People and Coinage. In 1912, a new coinage system was established, based upon the gold standard, corresponding in weight and form with the British Pound Sterling. In our displays were coins of Brazil and exhibits of gold.

Exhibits:

James Roberts: 1771 Half Joe or 6400 Reis (gold); 1851 500 Reis of Peter II.

L. M. Caddy: Gold 1806 \$5.00 Pointed 6; 1808 5.00 Round cap; 1854 3.00; 2½ gold, both Indian and Liberty heads; also 100 Reis pieces of Brazil.

Howard Strang: 1862 500 Reis Unc.; 1866 200 Reis Unc.

Nancy Mullaney: Miscellaneous South American coins.

Dr. Y. A. Sargis: Crown size coins of Brazil — 1814 960 Reis Joanes, Obv. Crowned Coat of Arms; 1699 640 Reis Peter II; 1782 Pius III Countermarked Portugal, commemorating 400th Anniversary. Several coins of

Petrus II — various denominations. Gold coins — 1725 20,000 Reis, Rv. Cross.

Dr. Y. A. Sargis: Gold Coins, 1781 Joanes V Doubloon; 1772 Josephus ½ doubloon. Silver Thaler, John baptising Jesus.

Representing a talk by Dr. Sargis, the following sestertii were displayed: Manlius Scantilla, Pertinax, Servius Tullius.

— L. M. CADDY, Secretary

DETROIT COIN CLUB — The 523rd meeting was held Oct. 7th, at the Abington Hotel. A chicken dinner was served to about 48 persons, (members and guests).

The president, John McNamara, called the meeting to order and Mr. Church suggested that the business of the meeting be dispensed with. The president then turned the meeting over to the entertainment chairman, Rodney Moulton. He presented the Detroit Kitchen Band, consisting of about 15 ladies, each playing a bazooka. They rendered many numbers which were very enthusiastically received.

After that a few games of Bingo were played, and between games lucky numbers were called for door prizes, some of which were rolls of uncirculated coins.

A spirited auction sale of twenty lots followed.

Mr. Russell W. Stehfest, the general chairman of the Central States Convention, announced the date to be May 13-15, 49. To be held at the Book Cadillac Hotel in Detroit. He also stated that the A.N.A. officers will hold a board meeting at this convention.

— R. BART HOLMES, Secretary

ELKHART COIN CLUB — The regular 31st meeting was held October 11 at the home of Freeman Chaffee, vice president, with President Robert Ziems presiding. Topic for the evening was — Nickels found in circulation by President Ziems who talked at long length about the four full folders of nickels. Informed the members that so far during the year 1948 he has looked through 75,000 nickels.

Mr. Chaffee: Sets of Indian head cents.

Mr. Brimelow: Uncirculated Irish coins in plastic holder. A folder of uncirculated Hawaiian coins complete.

At a previous meeting a suggestion was offered and accepted in that numismatic books be awarded as prizes. In keeping with this idea the first prize, United States Commemorative Coins by Wayne Raymond went to the President, Robert Ziems; second prize, Coins and Tokens of Canada by Wayne Raymond to Kenneth Cook; third prize, Collectors Trading Cards to A. O. Goeller.

— BILL BRIMELOW, Secretary

GRAND RAPIDS COIN CLUB — The 12th meeting was called to order by Dr. Frank Adams, president, on Thursday, Oct. 28, in the Aviation room of the Rowe Hotel with 25 members and guests present. Carl A. Kissner and John T. Vergeer were admitted to membership.

The president asked for committee reports and called on the new members for remarks on their collections.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Hughes: 1942 over 41 dime.

Dr. Adams: collection of half dollars.

Mr. Brennan: Two boards of Spanish crowns.

Mr. Cooley: set of large cents.

Mr. Baker: 300 foreign coins that proved very interesting, being an ancient lot.

A copy of the official A.N.A. convention photograph was shown and also some color slides of the convention and spots of interest around Boston, through the courtesy of the secretary.

— CHARLES N. COOLEY, Secretary

HANFORD (CALIFORNIA) COIN CLUB — The regular monthly meeting was held on

November 2nd in the office of the Administrative Building at the Kings County Fairgrounds, with fourteen members and four guests present. President Phipps presiding.

Fred Schaffer, Everett Ostrom and Fred Tinkham gave reports on the California State Numismatic Association convention held in Santa Monica on October 9th and 10th.

A petition addressed to Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the Mint, Philadelphia, asking that striking of Proof coins be resumed at an early date, was circulated and signed by all numismatists present. (Other coin club secretaries please note.)

— FRED E. TINKHAM, Secretary

HAWTHORNE COIN CLUB — Regular meeting held October 1, at the Hawthorne Plant of the Western Electric Company. President occupied the Chair and 25 members and guests were present.

Edith J. Knezicek and Louis Hanke were elected to membership, bringing our total to 102.

Frank Hoening our entertainment provider, came up with an old friend Glenn Smedley who brought along his collection of freak coins and gave a very interesting talk on their origin and how he obtained them.

— G. W. PIRRONG, Secretary

KANAWHA VALLEY COIN CLUB — The regular meeting was held in the YMCA Building, Capitol Street, Charleston, West Virginia, October 18, with 26 members present.

Meeting was called to order 8:00 p.m. by the President, Paul T. Arbuckle.

Visitors present were: Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Chandler, Charles C. Mooney, John M. Trainer, John J. McConihay, John Burgoyne, Jr., and Fred White, III.

Three applications for membership were received and accepted.

Speaker for the evening was Paul T. Bibb who gave a talk which was very well prepared on the subject "Means of Coin Collecting." This was a rambling talk featuring many different phases of coin collecting which was for the benefit of the younger and newer members of the club as well as all present. In ending, Mr. Bibb gave a brief account of the new Franklin half-dollar and what it should mean to every person in the country.

For the highest grade on the ten question questionnaire on numismatic subjects, which was prepared by Dr. F. S. Epps, B. L. Cobbs received a 1768 Crown of the German State of Bavaria. A questionnaire similar to this one will be among the features for the remaining meetings of this year.

— EARLE P. SMITH, JR., Secretary

LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB — The 248th meeting of this popular organization, held Nov. 5th at 1329 South Hope St., was attended by 32 members and guests. Mr. C. L. Hawley, accompanied by the Mrs., returned to the fold after too long an absence. Mr. and Mrs. Lee were introduced by Harold Budd of Carson City mint fame. Mrs. Budd rounded out this foursome and modestly admitted she too was fast becoming a CC mint addict — if any of those coins are left after Harold quit buying. Karl Brainard that old sage of the Bay Cities Club, and publicity propagandist for the recent CSNA Santa Monica Convention, was also a visitor.

A resolution proposed by Compton Johnson that this Club instruct its secretary to extend to the Bay Cities Coin Club our gratitude and appreciation for its splendid efforts in putting over the recent highly successful Santa Monica Convention of the California State Numismatic Assn. A motion to this effect was made by Mr. Nelson, seconded by Mr. Carey and unanimously passed.

The Nominating Committee made its report on its selection of officers for the ensuing year, and suggested changing the Constitution

to permit a Board of Governors of four members. It is hoped these extra officers will be voted upon favorably in order to help in the work of making 1949 a banner year for the Club. Their weight will also be needed in helping put over the 1949 A.N.A. Convention in San Francisco.

Sam Kabealo gave a short talk on "Value of Coins Determined from Auction Results." Our Prexy is quite an authority on this subject and his discourse was very interesting and to the point. This was followed by a paper soon to be published in conjunction with the March of Dimes Campaign entitled "The Mercury Dime" by this writer.

Some interesting displays of pattern half dollars by Compton Johnson, a Death Thaler by Mr. Kountz, various coins exhibited by Mr. Nelson and others, were missed by yours truly due to getting in a By-Laws Committee meeting. (Where was Mae Conchita Kabealo about that time? Her aid was needed.)

— JACK W. OGILVIE, Secretary pro tem

LOUISVILLE COIN CLUB — A meeting was held on October 26th, 1948, in the Library of the University of Louisville Administration Building for the purpose of organizing a club by those interested in Numismatics, the following attended: Dr. L. L. Howe, G. E. Wade, Clarence Breau, N. K. DerMott, S. E. Stout, Mrs. S. E. Stout, W. O. Haddaway, Henry Cary, W. P. DerMott and Dr. C. C. Etting. Dr. Howe presided as chairman pro tem and called the meeting to order at 8:15 p.m.

A discussion was held to determine a name for the club and Mr. Cary made a motion that it be called the Louisville Coin Club which was seconded by Mr. Stout and carried unanimously.

The following officers were elected: President, Dr. L. L. Howe; vice president, Henry Cary; secretary-treasurer, W. O. Haddaway.

Mr. Cary suggested that nothing be done about a constitution and by-laws for the club at this meeting as he wanted more time to check into the subject.

Dr. Howe gave a very interesting address called an Introduction to Numismatics, which was very instructive on the study and care of all types of coins.

It was decided to hold the next meeting at the same place on Tuesday evening, November 23rd, at 8:15 p.m.

Exhibits were as follows:

Dr. Howe: U. S. types and plaster casts of early Roman coins.

Mr. Cary: Different methods of housing coins.

Mr. Wade: Set of Indian head cents in proof and uncirculated condition.

Mr. Stout: Set of uncirculated two cent pieces in plastic holders.

Mr. Etting: Early Roman and Egyptian coins.

Mr. Haddaway: 1891 \$5 gold, Carson City mint; 1851 \$5 gold, Charlotte, N. C., mint; 1850 \$2.50 gold, Dahlonega, Ga., mint.

— W. O. HADDAWAY, Secretary-treasurer

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB — Meeting of October 8th, Joseph Spray, president, presiding. Nineteen members were present.

Topics for the evening: United States Dimes 1807-1837; Fugio Cents; and Coins of Siam and Burma.

Exhibits were made by the following:

M. F. Kortjohn: 27 coins of Siam, mostly of 20th century.

H. Grunthal: Cologne-Salentin of Isenburg; Unpublished double taler klippe 1568.

H. K. Downing: 1793 Cents Crosby 8F; 12K, and 14L.

R. Gallo: Hard times tokens Low No. 4-15, 16, 117, 118, 183. Large cents 1826 N5, 1831 N8, 1833 N3, 1834 N2, 1837 N8. N13 in choice condition.

Damon G. Douglas: Fugio Coppers.

B. Babbitt: Mexican Coppers 1825-1945.
L. Kusterer: 16 varieties of the Fugio Cents of 1787.

J. H. Spray: Uncirculated dimes for 1809-1837.

Oscar G. Schilke: 6 Fugio Cents — one double struck.

O. T. Sghia: U. S. proof Cent 1844; Cent 1844 over 1881 uncirculated.

Charles Wormser: India — 5 tolas bar of Central Bank of India-Bombay.

G. S. Rague: Moffatt & Co. double eagle 1853, in uncirculated condition.

H. Bareford: Dimes 1811/9; 1814 large date, no period after 10c; 1814 large date, period after 10c; 1814 small date; 1820 large O in date, large C in 10c; 1821 small date; 1823/2 large E's; 1824/2; 1827 gem proof; 1828 small date and stars; 1828 large date and stars; 1829 large 10c. All brilliant uncirculated.

Mrs. D. G. Douglas: Washington medals in proof condition; manufacturers samples of campaign buttons of the coming Presidential Campaign.

E. K. Hessberg: 1787 Fugio 9-T; 1888 Newfoundland \$2 gold piece.

H. J. Erlanger: Gulder of Ottingen 1675 with counterstamp of the Franconian Circle; Wurzburg ducat John Philip I. (no date) by Nurnberger; 1/2 taler of Bavaria 1694 and 1/2 and 1/4 taler of Augsburg by P. H. Muller; Eichstatt taler 1781 by Oexlein; Hohenlohe-Neuenstein medal on the second anniversary of the Augsburg Confession; Windsheim medal by P. P. Werner on the same event; Rothenburg O. T. medal by Oexlein on the second anniversary of the introduction of the reformation into the city, 1744.

Mr. Douglas gave us another interesting chapter on the research that he has done on the "Fugio Cents." This covered the contract made by Mr. Jarvis with the Board of Treasury, amount to be delivered, selection of the design, etc.

— VERNON L. BROWN, Secretary

ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB — The 125th meeting held October 27, was attended by 76 members and guests.

Plans were discussed for the issuance of the 10th Anniversary Booklet. It was decided to have 750 copies printed and they are scheduled to be off the press about January, 1949.

Dr. Verner Rich gave a talk on Byzantine coins. He discussed the history of the Byzantine empire and its coinage in great detail and supplemented his talk with a fine exhibit.

— CHARLES L. RUBY, Secretary

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The 392nd meeting was held on Wednesday evening, October 27, at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco with President Steele presiding. There were 37 members and 10 guests present.

Mr. Kabealo spoke on the subject of Coin Sales and Taxes on Coins. A spirited discussion followed Mr. Kabealo's talk in which it was recommended that the Society draft a letter to the A.N.A. requesting their help in an effort to obtain the repeal of the Sales Tax on coins. Mr. Steele appointed Messrs. Parker, Hecht, and Kabealo to draft the letter.

Five new members were elected this evening and the Membership Committee reported receipt of 17 new applications to be voted on at the next meeting.

The following items were displayed:
Eric Werling: Gold, silver, and copper Byzantine coins including many scarce items.

Clifford Bloom: Gold solidus of Constantine III, 641-668 A.D. and a gold stater of Alexander the Great.

Roy Hill: Tenino sales tax token, and California temporary sales token of Leighton Cafeteria and White Log Taverns, 1933.

Matthew Rebell: Danzig coins of 1, 2, and 4 skilling.

Earl Parker: Set of Indian head U. S. quarter eagles, 1948 Canadian quarter, Pattern half and quarter dollars, and a Goloid Dollar.
— A. W. RITCHIE, Secretary

PASADENA COIN CLUB — The 93rd meeting held October 20 at the Y.M.C.A. with 25 members and guests present and President Weiger in the Chair.

John Stoppelworth was elected a member. Mr. Furminger spoke on how he became a coin collector. Mr. Fraser talked of the Kellogg Co. coinage.

— VREELAND H. FRASER, Secretary

PHILADELPHIA. THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF

The first meeting of the season was held October 18, at the home of Malcolm Loyd, Jr. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Pleasants with 27 members present.

The speaker of the evening was Dr. F. G. Rainey who spoke on the Bering Strait Crossing. He was given a hearty vote of thanks for his very interesting talk.

— M. WISTAR WOOD, Secretary

PIEDMONT NUMISMATIC CLUB

The regular monthly meeting was held on Tuesday, Oct. 12th, at the Y.M.C.A., Winston-Salem, N. C., with ten members in attendance. President Milton Gaskill presided.

Officers to serve for the coming year were elected. They are: President, Charles R. Isgett; vice president, R. H. Wade; secretary, F. Norman Marler; treasurer, O. Delk Smith.

— ROGER A. SNYDER, Secretary

RHODE ISLAND, COIN CLUB OF

Meeting held September 30, in the Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel, Providence, R. I., with 22 members and four guests present. Mr. Broburg presided.

The following were admitted to membership: Fred M. Bushnell, Jr., Gilbert L. Aust, Ruth E. Cannard, Wm. H. Cannard, James A. Haynes, and Rodney F. Brown.

Exhibits:

Mr. Grant: Proof cents in plastic holder 1936 to 1942; Set of tokens from the Cat Key Island; knives and forks inset with Portuguese coins.

Mr. Overlook: Proof cents 1937 to 1942.

Mr. Cormier: Civil War tokens.

Mr. Hunter: Seven English coins 1504 to 1660.

Mr. Broburg: Maundy set of Charles II. Crowns of Sweden and Salzburg.

Mr. Tatros: Paper money of France, Canada, Japan, China and the U. S.

Mr. Nicholson: Swedish coins.

James F. Clapp, Jr., gave an interesting talk on Papal coins.

— EDNA CZERWONKA, Secretary

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

The 813th meeting was held October 5th. The meeting was called to order by President S. Clark Place with 22 members and five visitors present.

One of the outstanding features of this meeting was a surprise presentation to George J. Bauer by the members of the Association of a replica in gold of a new business card he has had made, the designs of which were the work of one of our members, Alphonse A. Kolb.

The presentation was made by Charles W. Foster who spoke regarding the Club's appreciation of the many years of constructive effort by Mr. Bauer and his great interest in the affairs of the organization.

Mr. Bauer in accepting the gift expressed his sincere thanks and said in his remarks that any effort he had made and any interest he had shown was nothing more than he should have done. In closing he gave an interesting explanation of the source of the designs used on the new card.

The speaker for the evening was Charles W. Foster who gave a talk on Obsolete Paper Money.

The speaker made this subject a very interesting one and brought out many details sometimes overlooked by those pursuing this phase of numismatics.

Exhibits:

J. J. Pittman: Netherlands, 4 different types of one guilder pieces 1892-1944; Ethiopia, 2 silver crowns, LaGrange and Chaplain types; the Catalog of the Murdock Collection.

— NORMAN F. PRINCE, Secretary

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

— The 814th meeting held October 19, with President Place conducting the meeting and 39 members and guests present.

Charles Ricard spoke on "The Evolution of Money" and traced its history from early days to the present. He augmented his talk with odd and unusual coins of China, Africa and elsewhere.

Charles W. Foster talked on tokens and store cards and illustrated his talk with lantern slides. His talk was supplemented with a fine exhibit of store cards.

Among those present were ten visitors from the Syracuse Coin Club. They were introduced by John Pittman and given a hearty welcome by our members.

Exhibits:

Mr. Bauer: Eight Russian roubles.

Mr. Foster: National bank notes; store cards and African ring money.

Mr. Pittman: Complete sets of U. S. commemorative half dollars, small cents, and nickel 3-cent pieces.

Mr. Salem: Small size U. S. notes.

— NORMAN F. PRINCE, Secretary

ROCHESTER JUNIOR NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

— The 18th regular meeting held October 15, with 18 members and visitors present and Don Morgan presiding.

After business was over, Carl Yunney spoke on the Evolution of Coins. His talk proved very interesting and at the conclusion he was given much applause.

— BRUCE R. GIBBS, Secretary

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COIN CLUB

— Regular meeting held October 21 at the home of Bland Haydon of Redlands. Sixteen members and guests were present. Four applications for membership were received and accepted.

John Lenker told of a trip he made some years ago through the San Francisco Mint. Howard Smith followed Mr. Lenker with a review of his experiences in going through the Philadelphia Mint.

Refreshments followed and Mr. and Mrs. Haydon were given a rising vote of thanks for their hospitality.

Exhibits:

Mr. Gustins: U. S. cents.

Mr. Lenker: U. S. and foreign coins.

Mr. Haydon: U. S. proof coins.

Mr. Barrett: Indian head cents.

Dr. Emmons: U. S. nickel five cent pieces.

— FRED W. COOPS, JR., Secretary

SEATTLE COIN CLUB — The Club held its 147th meeting on October 28th in the Gold Room of the Hotel Roosevelt. Twenty members and four guests were present, and President Bert Wagner was in the chair.

A movement was started to establish a Swap Night and considerable discussion followed as to its frequency. We will try one out in December and make further plans if it is successful.

Paul Fouts told of his rambles through British Columbia in search of a 1948 silver dollar. He did not have much success.

Gene DeNise gave a brief resume of the basic facts on the Shinto faith of Japan, in

connection with a religious piece brought back from Japan by Wilber Daniel.

Walter Berg and Robert Moore of Tacoma were present and invited the Seattle Club to have dinner with a group of Tacoma collectors at the Towers on Nov. 9, to assist in forming a new Coin Club.

Mr. Bibler showed many interesting broken bank bills from Canada and the United States. Ken Howell exhibited two Mayence Siege Pieces, and Gerry Woods had an interesting display of a United States Type Set, put up in such a way as to interest non-collectors or new collectors.

— D. D. DeNISE, Secretary

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB

— The 363rd meeting was held at the Museum of Fine Arts on October 12th, with nine members attending. President Cignoni presiding. After the regular business meeting there was an exhibit by Mr. Skribiski of American half dimes and by Mr. Storin of American and foreign coins, followed by an auction.

— CARL W. CARRIER, Secretary

WESTERN MARYLAND COIN CLUB

— The October meeting was held in the City Shrine Club, Cumberland, Maryland, October 6th. The meeting was called to order by President Martin Watson.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Holmes H. Cessna; vice president, Norris Bruce; secretary-treasurer, Martin L. Johnson; librarian, Wm. L. Wilson, Sr.

The newly elected president, Holmes H. Cessna, gave a short talk giving some of his aims and ambitions for the Club during the coming year and asked the cooperation of every member to help put the program across. Arrangements were made for the annual ladies night affair, which this year will commemorate the tenth anniversary of the Western Maryland Coin Club.

Holmes H. Cessna exhibited five coins reproduced in red brick clay of coins that were originally issued from the Free Town of Ulm, Germany, in 1622. These reproductions were made in 1922 by numismatist Elder. They consisted of a Hard Dollar, Square Florin, Twelve Farthing or 3 Batz Piece and one Kreuzer Piece. Mr. Cessna supplements this display by giving some of the history of this Free Town and its involvement during the thirty year war in the seventeenth century.

C. E. Morris presented a special coin to each of those in attendance which was very much appreciated. William L. Wilson, Sr., displayed a series of three dollar gold pieces. Alfred Hutter displayed a variety of French coins. Holmes H. Cessna displayed a set of new wooden coin holders.

— MARTIN L. JOHNSON, Sec.-Treas.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

— The regular monthly meeting was held in the Herpetology Laboratory, Carnegie Museum, on Tuesday, October 5.

President Robert S. Porter presided, and there were nine members present.

George Kiefer gave a very interesting talk on the Dahlonga Mint.

Exhibits were as follows:

John M. Kennedy: Canada — George V, \$1 1936. George VI \$1 1939 (comm.) New Zealand George V (1934) ½ crown, Florin, Shilling, and Six Pence. Newfoundland George V .50 1919, .25 1917, .120 1912, .101 1936.

S. C. Kiefer: \$2.50 and \$5 gold pieces (all mints) \$10 and \$3 proofs. Minor Coins of Nicaragua, Tarentum Centennial Medal.

Robert S. Porter, Jr.: Collection of large cents 1794-1857 not complete.

William C. Piper: 14 transportation tokens, 2 Lincoln Medals, 12 encased clipex 5 and 10 cent stamps, and a Freedom Train Medal.

T. G. Young: Series of Mexican pesos and minor coins dating from 1804 including 2 peso commemorative and victory commemoratives. 3 types of Canada dollars — Pesos of Dominican Republic; Panama Set Haiti 50c; Minor coins of Cuba, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

J. V. Scaife: U. S. half cents 1793-1810 in uncirculated and extra fine condition. Large U. S. Cents 1793-1814 (no 1799) including unc. specimens of 1794, 95, 97, 98 and 1802, also an 1803 v. f. cents with a countersunk shield of St. Bartholomew.

Dr. Paul McBride Gillis: 8 Spanish Dollars with Counterstamps of George III. 1 "Godless" florin 1849 and one Nazi War Medal.

John S. Kachmar: National Currency of the Third Charter Period \$5.00 Duquesne National Bank of Pittsburgh. Cuba 2 pesos, 1916 Gold uncirculated.

— JOHN S. KACHMAR, Secretary

WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC CLUB

— The 331st meeting was held October 13 at Hotel Carter, with 25 present. Harry Polatsek was elected to membership.

Mr. Drawing told the stories of several of the Conder ship tokens of 18th century England and pointed out that each of these tokens relates to some important event in English naval history.

Mr. Rosenthal commented on the numerous forms in which the name of Columbus appears on the Columbus medals issued in the United States, Columbia, and San Salvador.

Dr. Law presented the history of the Manta-nuska rehabilitating project in Alaska and displayed a set of tokens used there.

Mr. Spencer presented a paper on the Coin-age of Alexander.

The following exhibits were briefly described: Clyde Drawing: 12 Conder ship tokens relating to the national defense of England.

Fred Hahlen: Isabella quarter, Columbian

half, and proof aluminum medal of Columbus.

William Jacka: Spanish guinea, 1789, found in the effects of a soldier of the War of 1812.

H. J. Law: 8 tokens Manta-nuska Rehabili-tating Corp.

Fred Rosenthal: Group of Columbus medals.

J. F. Sawicki: Columbus medals struck in Italy, in Chicago; two struck by Tiffany; medal of Casimir Pulaski.

A. P. Spencer: 5 drachms, 25 tetradrachms, gold stater of Alexander the Great.

— AMBROSE P. SPENCER, Secretary

WICHITA COIN CLUB — Meeting number 21 was held September 16th at K. G. & E. display room with nineteen members present.

Mr. Reagan gave a report on A.N.A. convention in Boston, also reported having been to clubs in Mississippi and learned that no colored folks purchased B. T. W. Halves. One dollar was too much to pay for a half. Mr. Reagan visited other clubs en route and reported much interest. The convention crowd was larger than Buffalo, all present officers were re-elected and programs very, very interesting. Dues are to be raised to \$5 per year. Life membership to \$100, social members to remain \$1. Present prices and conditions have been inclined to create a deficit. San Francisco was chosen for 1949 convention. Exhibits were exceptionally fine, no doubt worth a million dollars, and slides were very interesting.

Our first President of Wichita Coin Club, genial Lew Reagan, was presented with a gavel by the local club.

Mr. Miller made a nice talk on type coins. Each member was presented with a booklet on type coins, published by Wayte Raymond. The impromptu talk was very much appreciated. This was followed by an exhibit of various type coins shown by Mr. Reagan, Mr. Rumpf, Mr. Vickery, and Mr. Miller.

— C. B. EDWARDS, Secretary

OBITUARIES

EDWARD P. HARKER, A.N.A. No. 3142

We regret to report the death of one of our old-time members, Edward P. Harker of Rossford, Ohio. He died September 28, 1948 at the age of 74.

Mr. Harker was one of the founders of the Toledo Coin Club and had always been in faithful attendance. He began collecting in 1911, specializing in United States coins and crowns of the world.

His life was an active and useful one. He was head of the Harker Insurance Agency, served as postmaster during the Republican administration in the 1920s and was a member of the Rossford Board of Education several terms.

Surviving Mr. Harker are brothers Fred and Bert of Johnsonburg, two nephews and two nieces.

FRANK H. STEWART, A.N.A. No. 1099

We mourn the passing of our fellow member Frank H. Stewart who died October 14, 1948, in Cooper Hospital, Camden, N. J., after a long illness. His age was 75.

He was former president of the Gloucester County Historical Society and the author of many historical books. One of his best known is "The First United States Mint; Its People and Its Operation," published in 1924.

Mr. Stewart was the retired head of a Philadelphia electrical supply firm. It was his firm that bought the United States Mint Building in the rear of 37 and 39 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia. This building was the first erected by the Federal Government and was the sole United States Mint from 1792 to 1832. He offered the building to Philadelphia in 1911 but his offer was rejected and the building subsequently torn down.

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